The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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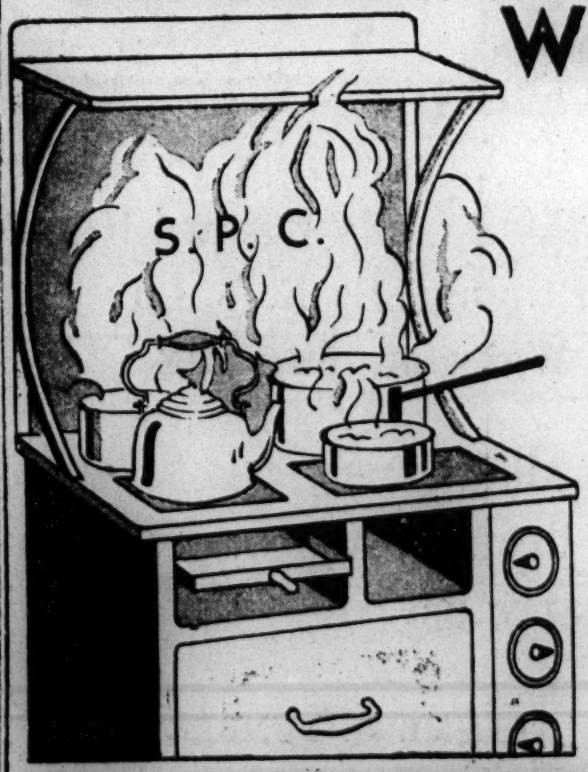

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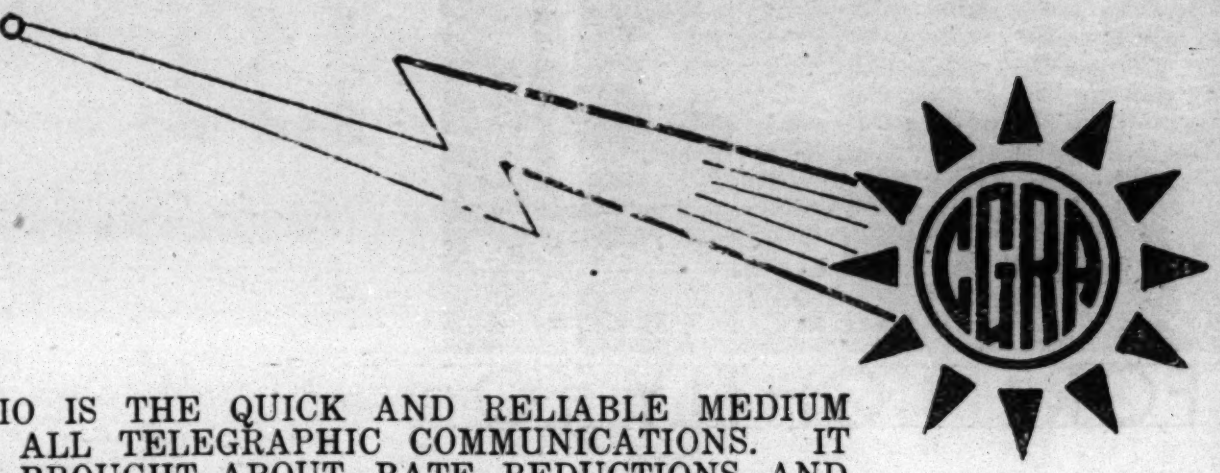

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

WILL RUSSIA INTERVENE IN MANCHURIA?

JAPAN is getting worried about the possibility of Russian intervention in Manchuria and has felt impelled to get her ambassador in Moscow to make serious representations to M. Karakhan, vice-commissar for foreign affairs. Ever since the unprovoked occupation of Manchuria by Japan there have been reports of Red troop movements on the Heilungkiang border and these reports naturally have worried Japan.

The result was that at the end of October Mr. Hiroto, Japanese ambassador in Moscow, made serious representations to Moscow regarding the disturbing effect of these rumors of Soviet interference in Manchuria. He was instructed to "request the Soviet authorities to refrain from activities which were liable to arouse military apprehension."

According to *Tass* (the Soviet telegraphic news service), Mr. Hiroto pointed out that rumors were current of Soviet aid being given to Chinese officials in Heilungkiang province in the shape of arms and ammunition and military advice; and that large forces of Soviet troops were reported to be massing on the Manchurian border. Incidentally of course Mr. Hiroto did not say that further south in Manchuria the Japanese militarists were supplying Chinese opportunists with arms and ammunition to enable them to declare their independence and challenge the authority of the Manchurian Government, an authority already carefully undermined by the Japanese war office. He is reported however to have threatened that Soviet troops sent to guard the Chinese Eastern Railway would result in Japanese forces concentrating on the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway—in other words warning Russia not to take too great an interest in Manchuria.

M. Karakhan, says *Tass* again, emphatically denied rumors of Soviet military movements on the Manchurian border. He denied that there were any Russian instructors among the troops of Heilungkiang and stated that no arms had been or were being supplied. Karakhan also denied that Soviet Russia is assisting any of the struggling factions in Manchuria, but on the contrary was adhering to a policy of strict non-intervention because, "it respects international treaties with China."

Possibly the irony of the last remark was lost on Mr. Hiroto and M. Karakhan must have been amused to be in a position to twit Japan concerning respect for treaties when she has been so volubly protesting in Geneva that she alone believes in the sacredness of treaties.

It is of course possible that Russia has performed no unusual military operations on the Manchurian border but it may be borne in mind that there has been a considerable number of Soviet troops between Manchuli and Vladivostok since the days of the Sino-Russian "war" of 1929. It is safe to say the number is sufficient for general purposes should Russia decide that Japan can't continue to play a lone hand in Manchuria. It is a widely known fact that the Moscow foreign commissar has been anxiously watching the Far East since Japan stepped into Manchurian territory unannounced on September 17. It is true that Russia has made no move of which the world is aware but it is not safe to predict that she will go on doing nothing if Japan extends her sphere of military activities as she threatens.

Reports from Tokyo through *Reuter* and *Rengo* state that the main body of Japanese troops in Kirin, instead of withdrawing to the railway zone, are going further afield, to Taonan and other points on the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway. If the whole of that line should be occupied Russia could not remain silent, probably could not remain inactive.

Japan obviously wishes the world to leave her a free hand in Manchuria to crucify that section of China for her own ends. That has been the reason for her strenuous opposition to League of Nations intervention, that was the reason for her representations in Moscow. In effect she has warned the world to look the other way while she gets on with her plans for the colonisation and annexation of Manchuria. She shows not the slightest inclination to obey the League Council's resolution to withdraw, according to her promises, by November 16. She apparently intends to flout Europe and America and Russia into the bargain.

If Japan is looking for trouble in Manchuria she seems to be going out of her way to irritate the one power which is in a position to strike back seriously and immediately. It is to be doubted whether Rusian foreign policy can tolerate the presence, as a permanent resident, of an imperialistic power in Manchuria. A few more foolish moves by the Japanese War Office, still being driven with a loose rein or no rein at all, and the present dispute in Manchuria will become a triangular one. If that happens "Storm over Asia" will be no idle phrase and the destruction of peace in the East would mean destruction of the peace of the world. Japan, by continuing to play the fool can endanger world peace; by bringing her militarists to a sense of their responsibility she can regain the respect of the world and ease a definitely dangerous and threatening situation and restore peace and confidence in the Orient.

THE BRITISH ELECTION

THE results of the British elections have surprised not only the world but, we are told, the British elector who was responsible for them. The effects of the elections are likely to be felt beyond the shores of Britain. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who started out a few weeks ago at the head of a national government, now finds himself "controlling" a government that is overweighted with a political party with which he has been at odds all his life. In the previous House of Commons Mr. MacDonald had behind him forty Labor members but the new election has sent back only a dozen of these, the rest of his "support" being derived from 450 Conservative members and a handful of Liberals. The Government is less a National Government now than before the election and how long Mr. MacDonald can control such an army of Conservatives or retain any "national" flavor in his government remains to be seen; probably not long.

The election has affected European countries and America. Moscow is disheartened. The return of Mr. Arthur Henderson to power would have meant much closer relations between the two countries than have existed for some time. Now such relations as there are may be threatened.

Reports from various capitals state that the result has bred the opinion that the Conservative victory will mean greater stability and tend towards an improvement in world affairs. Possibly. But there are notes of warning from America and from Berlin and that from Berlin is significant. The vast preponderance of Conservatives inevitably means tariffs and those tariffs will vitally affect many countries, particularly America, Germany, and Argentina.

So far as America and Argentina are concerned they could stand a tariff against them but with Germany it is different; it would be a bitter blow. Fighting valiantly Germany has been striving for years to regain foreign markets and to pay her reparations. The Hoover moratorium saved her from immediate bankruptcy and now before she can find her feet again her foreign trade is seriously threatened by a British tariff. At the present moment Britain figures as a large importer of German goods and a tariff may alter that very considerably. Germany at the present time is a key-stone in the European situation and in the economic crisis affecting every country in the continent.

Any big blow to Germany's trade prevents her recovery in spite of the moratorium, and this affects the possibility of her resuming reparations payments at the expiration of the moratorium period. This affects the Allied nations and through them America, and therefore is a vital matter in the world economic crisis. Can Britain afford at the present critical time to deal a serious blow to German foreign trade by the imposition of a tariff and drive that unfortunate country further towards the mire of bankruptcy? The British election has been almost universally hailed as a triumph of sanity and evidence of British commonsense but it may prove a very mixed blessing by the time the overwhelming Conservative vote has squeezed Mr. MacDonald out of power.

WHAT WILL JAPAN DO?

JAPAN is making no move to carry out the resolution of the League Council regarding evacuation and the news from Manchuria reaching Geneva is such that an earlier meeting of the Council than that fixed for November 16 is now a strong probability. Since the League adjourned late last month Japan has done nothing towards carrying out the terms of the resolution, carried by a vote of 13 to 1, Japan being the only dissentient, and it is becoming increasingly clear that Japan has little intention of starting, much less completing, withdrawal by the stipulated date of November 16.

That the Japanese authorities are not playing according to the rules seems to be indicated by the difference in reports emanating from various sources. The Japanese Legation in Peiping on November 10 put out a statement for publication stating that a partial withdrawal of Japanese troops had started from Kirin, and that they were being transferred to Changchun, which is of course in the railway zone. The first movement was a small detachment but later was followed by a batch of a thousand men. The Legation added that prior to this evacuation there were 1,843 Japanese troops in Kirin, there now being 743 men left there.

At first glance this would appear to be something like evacuation but unfortunately for Japanese publicity. *Reuter* carried a message from Tokyo which threw a little more light on the subject. This message said that "following disquieting rumors from North Manchuria" a detachment of 600 Japanese troops had left Kirin for Changchun en route for Taonan, on the inner Mongolia border. It went on, "other despatches from Changchun indicate that Japanese troops are preparing to move in the direction of Harbin."

This is a Japanese idea of evacuation apparently, taking their troops from one section of Manchuria and dumping them in another, for the *Reuter* message went on to say that it was officially confirmed in Tokyo that the main body of Japanese troops in Kirin were being transferred to Ssupingkai and Nanling. Ssupingkai is very, very far from being in the railway zone.

In the meantime the Chinese Government has made its reply at Geneva to Japan's apologia of September 26 for Mr. Yoshizawa's failure to explain to the League Council what Japan meant by her demand for China's agreement concerning fundamental principles before Japan would consider the withdrawal of troops. In it China rightly points out that the danger to Japanese lives in Manchuria is caused by the very presence of Japanese troops on Chinese soil, that military occupation must foster disorder and prolong the state of uneasiness and that the withdrawal of troops would dissipate any danger that may now exist. It reiterates China's undertaking to protect Japanese lives and property and its invitation to the League to appoint neutral observers to see that China carries out her part of the bargain.

It goes on to say that China notes with gratification the emphatic denial of the Japanese Government that it has any intention of bringing armed pressure to bear in its negotiations with China, and points out very justly that if this statement of the Japanese Government be true then the only way to give effect to this point of view is for Japan to cease to demand, as a precedent to evacuation, an agreement from China on the basic principles which are to govern the whole of future relations of the two countries. Japan cannot have it both ways. Either she means what she says there or else she is merely making a "diplomatic" statement while she follows an entirely different line of conduct.

If she does not mean to use her troops to bring pressure why does she demand this agreement before evacuating them. It is a morally untenable position and this we have been pointing out for weeks past. It seems that the rest of the world is waking up to the fact also and the indication that the League Council may meet earlier can have but one significance—not that the League has doubts about China's intentions and guarantees but that it has doubts about Japan's promises, arguments, actions and intentions.

The Chinese note significantly states that so long as Japanese troops are in illegal occupation of Chinese soil contrary to the Council's request and in violation of Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, of Article 2 of the Paris Pact and of Article 1 of the Nine Power Treaty of Washington, neither good relations nor negotiations between the two countries are possible. The moment this situation is ended, it goes on, the two countries as loyal members of the League of Nations can strive by common agreement to end its evil effects.

The thing could not be better said. Will Japan take a last chance of acting as a modern civilised nation by respecting the treaties to which she has signed her name? In other words is the name of Japan on an international document in future to be a matter of scorn or is it to mean what it has done previously, that the good faith of a member of the comity of nations stands behind the signature. Japan has little time in which to make up her mind. What will she do?

English Woman's Proposed Marriage to Filipino Strikes Snag in California

When a young English woman named Marjorie Rogers last month applied to the Los Angeles (Calif.) court for a marriage license to marry a Filipino named Salvador Ralden the clerk refused to issue the license on the ground that Ralden was a Mongolian. Miss Rogers has now instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the clerk to issue the license. Miss Ralden in an interview attacked racial discrimination, and as regards her intended husband contended that he was a Malay and therefore not affected by the California law which prohibits marriages between Caucasians and Mongolians. She added that in England one may wed whom one wishes.

China Silk Now Goes to New York via Panama Instead of via Seattle

During the past two years, and particularly during the past year, there has been a distinct change in the routing of silk from China to New York, more than half of the cargoes now going by the recently established through lines via Panama instead of to Seattle (or Vancouver) and thence overland. Silk prices during the past five years have dropped so much that time has ceased to be the important element it previously was. Present silk prices are just a little over a third of what they were in 1926, and with the speeding up of the via Panama service the saving of time (so as to avoid interest and insurance charges) via the north Pacific route is not sufficient to warrant the additional shipping charges.

The Japanese Bandit Map of Manchuria

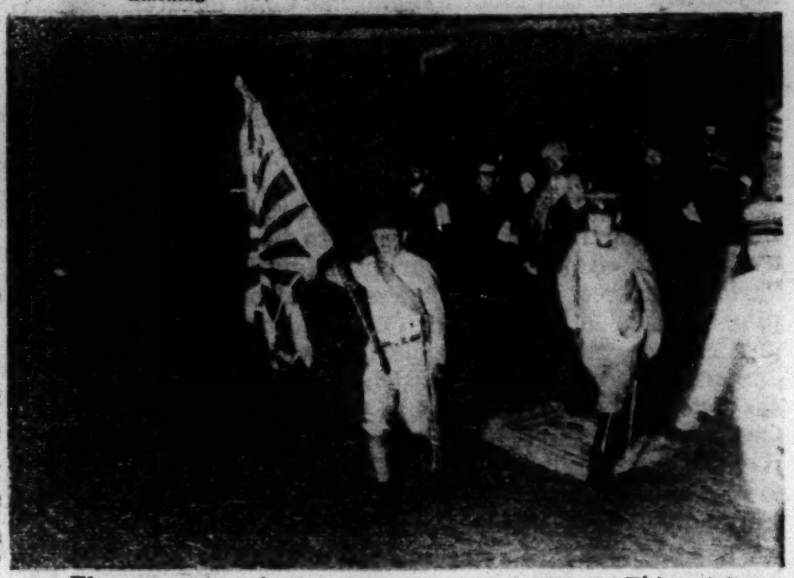
(Special Mukden Correspondence, October 29)

GEN. HONJO, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces occupying South Manchuria, issued on October 28 a detailed report pertaining to Chinese bandits and soldiers in Manchuria. The report was issued in two sections, one pertaining to "regular" and "irregular" Chinese troops, and the other pertaining to bandits and what the Japanese now call "refugee" troops, the term "refugee" being applied to Chinese soliders formerly stationed in regular barracks and subject to the command of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, but now broken up into small gangs scattered over the countryside. Gen. Honjo's report stated that the "refugee" troops are practically all armed and are rapidly reverting to banditry. The *Manchuria Daily News*, Japanese organ published in Dairen, recently propounded the question, "What is the difference between Chinese regular soldiers and bandits?" Answering his own question, the editor replied, "Only a uniform!" The detailed report dealing with Chinese soldiers in Manchuria, regulars and irregulars, as announced by the spokesman of the Japanese Kwantung Army Headquarters was as follows:

Location	Description	Number
Kirin-Changchun R. R.	23rd Inf.	7,000
Kirin-Tunhwa R. R.	27th Inf. Brig.	6,000
Kirin (northwest)	7th Cav. Brig.	3,000
Changchun (north)	22nd Inf. Brig.	7,000
Harbin (east and south)	25th Inf. Brig.	5,000
Harbin Area	26th Inf. Brig.	5,000
	28th Inf. Brig.	5,000
	21st Inf. Brig.	5,000
Hailun area (n. Harbin)	1st Cav. Brig.	3,000
Yilan area	24th Inf. Brig.	6,000
Tahushan area	3rd Inf. Brig.	3,000
Tsitsihar area	1st Inf. Brig.	3,000
(Recently increased)	2nd Inf. Brig.	5,000
Tsitsihar-Tailai R. R.	1st Inf. Brig.	3,000
Taonan area	5th Bat. Inf.	6,000
	1st Cav. Corps	1,000
Chengkiatun area	3rd Cav. Brig.	3,500
Chinchow area	12, 19 & 20th Inf. Brigs. Divs.	20,000
Kailu-Jehol area	9th and 10th Cav. & 31st and 36th Inf. Divs.	20,000
Manchuli area	8th Cav. Div. No. unknown?	
Peking-Tientsin-Nankow	7th Inf. Brig. & 1st, 2nd Army Cr.	140,000
	TOTAL	256,000

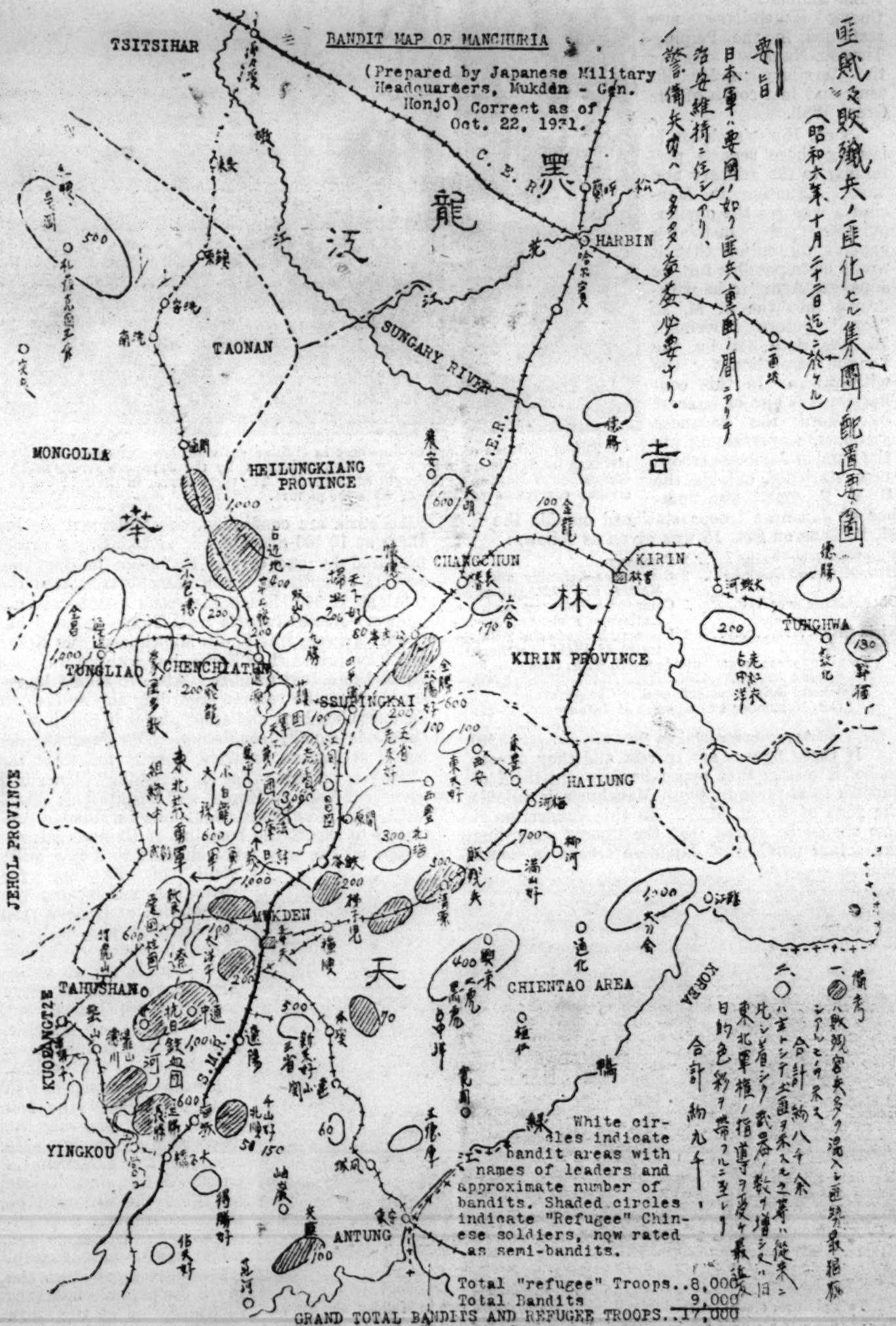
This picture also shows Japanese civilians bearing arms in Mukden and was either taken on the night of the occupation or the following day.

Summary (Including Irregulars)				
			28,000 Irreg. Total	54,000
			53,000 „ „	108,000
Heilungkiang	26,000	Regulars	? ?	17,000
Kirin	55,000	„	Total Reg. & Irreg.	196,000
Jehol	17,000	„		
Liaoning	—		TOTAL	375,000



The mystery of the Japanese "reservists"—This picture showing Japanese in civilian costumes, one of them bearing a flag and accompanied by Japanese officers in uniform was apparently taken by flashlight on the night of Sept. 18 during the occupation of Mukden. The picture was purchased in one of the Japanese photograph shops in Mukden a few days after the event. The Japanese military officers in Mukden insist that the "reservists" or armed civilians did not participate in the offensive action, but only were used for policing purposes afterwards.

On the day following the issuance of the report pertaining to regular and irregular troops, Gen. Honjo issued an equally detailed report pertaining to bandits and "refugee" troops, this report being illustrated by a map, a reproduction of which appears herewith. The map is in Japanese and while the characters are similar to Chinese characters, they do not always convey a similar meaning. The summarized translations which have been typed in, however, give a general idea of the Manchurian situation as viewed by the Japanese General Staff. The total of "refugee" troops and bandits was placed at approximately 17,000, the spokesman of the Japanese military headquarters making it plain that the figures were only approximate. A further detailed report issued on Oct. 27 consisting of a sort of summary of depredations by bandits and refugee troops for the preceding week, that is, from Oct. 18 to Oct. 25 in the vicinity of the South Manchuria Railway "zone" listed some twenty-five places where disturbances had occurred, the number of bandits and refugee troops participating being given as 15,624. Referring back to the tabulated figures pertaining to regular and irregular troops, the spokesman of the Japanese Army Headquarters in Mukden stated that there are aproximately 300,000 troops, that is, "regulars" in Manchuria which formerly were subject to the orders of Marshal Hsueh-liang and his associated and subordinate military officers in Manchuria. The number of so-called "irregular" troops was listed at 75,000 in the four provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin, Jehol and Liaoning, making a grand total 375,000. Of this number some 140,000 were credited to the per-


BANDIT MAP OF MANCHURIA
(Prepared by Japanese Military Headquarters, Mukden - Gen. Honjo) Correct as of Oct. 22, 1931.
匪賊ノ敗殘兵ノ匪化セル集團ノ配置要圖
(昭和六年十月二十二日迄ニ於ケル)
要旨
日本軍ハ要圖ノ如ク匪兵集團ノ間ニアリテ
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TSITSIHAR
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HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
KIRIN PROVINCE
TUNGHWA
TUNGLIAO
CHENCHIATUN
SSUPINGKAI
HAILUNG
JEHOL PROVINCE
MUKDEN
CHIENTAO AREA
KOREA
TAHUSHAN
KUOCHANG-TZE
YINGKOU
ANTUNG
White circles indicate bandit areas with names of leaders and approximate number of bandits. Shaded circles indicate "Refugee" Chinese soldiers, now rated as semi-bandits.
Total "refugee" Troops..8,000
Total Bandits 9,000
GRAND TOTAL BANDITS AND REFUGEE TROOPS..17,000
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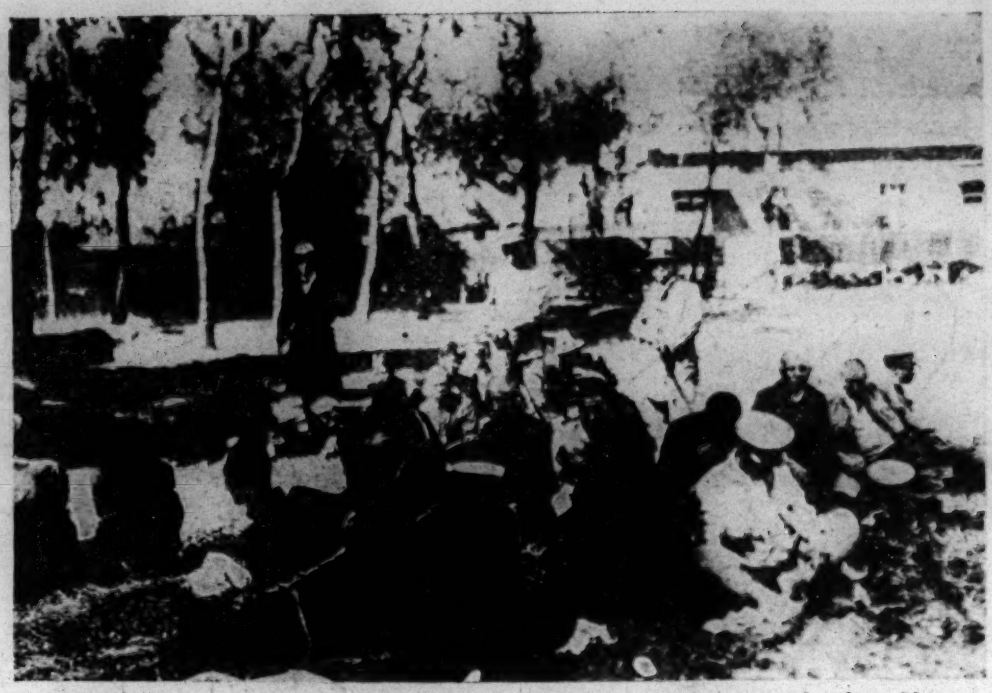
sonal command of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, now stationed in the Peiping-Tientsin-Nankow area or the territory under his command just south of the Great Wall.

Gen. Honjo's object in issuing these reports pertaining to the military and bandit situation in Manchuria was for the obvious purpose of justifying Japan's contention that it would be impossible for the Japanese Army to be withdrawn into the S. M. R. "zone" before November 16, the date set by the League resolution for the withdrawal. In this connection it is also of interest to record the Japanese statements pertaining to the number Japanese troops now stationed outside the S. M. R. zone. The number of Japanese troops stationed outside the S. M. R. Zone on Oct. 15 was given as follows:

Yingkow-Newchwang.....	1 Company.
Hsin-Ming and Chuluho ...	2 Companies Infantry and 1 Battery of Field Artillery.
Chengkiatun area.....	2 Companies Infantry and 1 Battery of Field Artillery.
Kirin City	1 Infantry Brigade and 2 Batteries of Field Artillery.
Total Japanese forces outside the S. M. R. Zone, approx	5,000.
Additional Reinforcements sent to Chengkiatun Oct. 15 number 4 Companies of Infantry...	600
Approximate total on Oct. 28.....	5,600

If these figures are correct and they appear to be, it means that approximately one-third of Japan's total force in South Manchuria is outside the zone of the S. M. R. In this connection it also should be stated that the figures regarding the actual number of Japanese troops in South Manchuria are conflicting, one statement placing them at 10,400 and another at 13,500. A report prepared by one of the European military observers recently in South Manchuria, placed the total at 18,000, hence the exact number is unknown. Recent reports from Tokyo claimed that the troops sent into South Manchuria from Korea had been returned to Korea, but nothing was said about the actual number. Also, it should be recorded that the reports regarding the number of Japanese bombing and scout planes in South Manchuria is equally conflicting. The Japanese delegate at Geneva reported, shortly following the Chinchow bombing that all "bombing" planes had been sent back to Korea, but despite this statement, Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden continued to report the bombing of Chinese refugee troops all the way from Mukden to a few miles south of Tsitsihar for several days following the declaration at Geneva that the bombers had been returned to Korea. Whether it is possible for an ordinary "scout" plane to carry bombs is not known, but such may be possible, although highly dangerous.



Futher pictures of armed Japanese in civilian costume shown guarding Chinese civilians and soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Japanese forces in the occupation of Mukden on the night of Sept. 18. The three guards in the rear are in civilian costune as may be observed in the picture.

This picture, also purchased in a Japanese photograph shop in Mukden, also shows armed Japanese civilians standing with regular Japanese soldiers. The men standing at each end with regular uniforms and helmets apparently are regulars, but those in the center are in civilian attire.

One of the official Japanese newspapers in Dairen published the following report showing the disposition of the Japanese troops in South Manchuria on Oct. 5, but since it does not give the strength of the various units it is impossible to determine the total numerical strength. Allowance must also be given for possible mistakes in translation as the work was done by a Chinese in Mukden:

This photo snapped in Mukden on Sept. 19 shows Japanese civilians engaged in the construction of a trench at one of the chief street intersections in the Mukden Chinese city. This picture likewise was purchased in a Japanese photograph shop in Mukden a few days following the occupation of the city.

Headquarters located at Changchun:—1 Brigade, of Infantry 2 Squadrons of cavarly; 2 batteries of field artillery; 1 squadron of pursuit planes; 1 squadron of observation planes.

Kirin Detachments:—1 brigade of infantry; 1 battery of field artillery.

Ssupingkai Forces:—Independent Railway Guards Headquarters.

Liaoyuan:—2 companies of infantry; 1 battery of field artillery.

Tiehling:—Three battallions of Independent Railway Guards are distributed at Tiehling and Changchun and one between Tiehling and Mukden.

Brigades from Korea, since reported at Geneva as returned to Korea:—

Mukden:—1 Mixed Brigade (Korean); 1 squadron of pursuit planes.

Hsin-Min (Peiping-Mukden Railway), also at Chuluho, eastward of Hsin-Ming:—2 companies infantry; 1 section field artillery.

Newchwang-Yingkow: 1 company infantry; 1 section artillery.

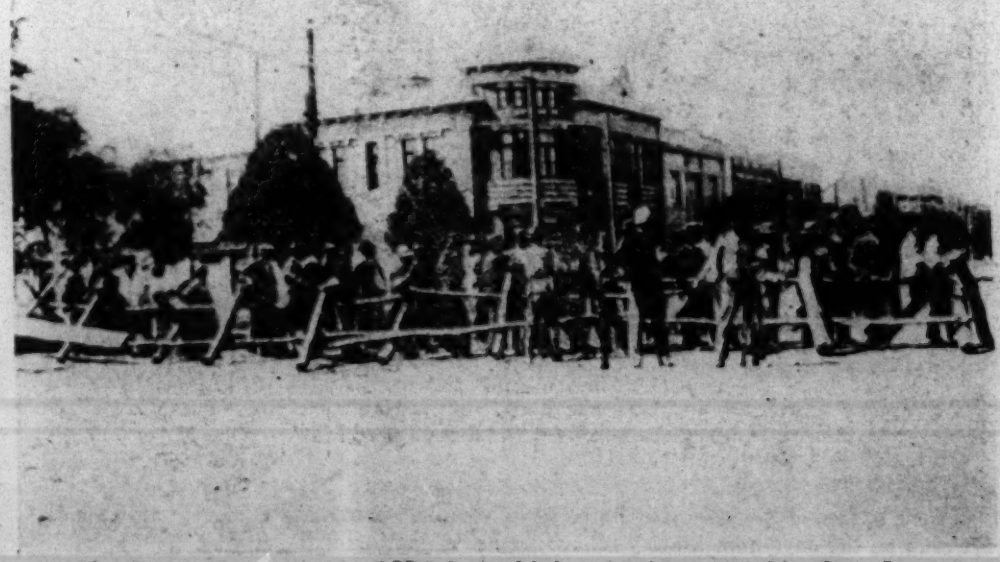
Antung:—1 Battallion of Railway guards.

On October 5 it was reported that the Japanese had two battallions of Railway Guards to the south of Mukden, one along the Mukden-Antung line and one along the main line from Mukden to Dairen. Altogether there are reported to be six battallions of Railway Guards.

In addition to the foregoing, the Japanese have large police forces, subject to military service or gendarmerie service, in the various Japanese concessions or S. M. R. "towns" somewhat similar to concessions at all important places along the railway. Recently these Japanese police forces (dressed in black uniforms) have been greatly increased by detachments sent into Chinese territory from Port Arthur.

The *Japan Advertiser*, American paper published at Tokyo, contained a report on Oct. 25 that the Japanese General Staff was considering the dispatch of 3,600 additional troops to South Manchuria, this decision apparently having been reached at a conference of the "Big Three" held on Oct. 24. The "Big Three" it should be stated, includes Gen. Jiro Minami, Minister of War; Gen. Hanzo Kanaya, Chief of the Army General Staff; and Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, Inspector-General of Military Education. The reason for the despatch of additional troops as stated in the account in the *Advertiser*, was the rapid increase of banditry throughout Manchuria, it being admitted that banditry had greatly increased since the Japanese military intervention due to the presence of large numbers of refugee Chinese soldiers, practically all possessing rifles and ammunition. The refugee troops, cut off from sources of supplies, had split up into small groups and were terrorizing the countryside. The report then brought up the question of Japan's legal right to station any troops on Chinese soil, a matter which has recently received considerable prominence. But granting that the permanent stationing of troops on Chinese soil is one of Japan's so-called "rights" in Manchuria, the number should not exceed 15 for each kilometer of the South Manchuria Railway, or a total somewhat in excess of 15,000.

Any discussion pertaining to the Japanese Army in South Manchuria should naturally in-



This barricade across one of Mukden's chief streets is protected by three Japanese guards, one of whom (in center) is carrying a rifle but is in civilian attire. This picture was taken by a Japanese newspaper photographer and was placed on sale in Mukden shops.

clude the matters of "reservists," reference to which appeared in *The Review* on Oct. 10 in connection with a number of pictures reproduced from originals purchased by the writer from Japanese photograph shops in Mukden. The two pictures which appeared in *The Review* on October 10 together with a number of others obtained since that time show Japanese armed with rifles, but wearing civilian clothes. Officers connected with Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden have informed the writer that "reservists" are never used by the Japanese Army in offensive operations, but only used for guarding and protecting and policing purposes in occupied territory. The statement that reservists were used by the Japanese army in the occupation of Mukden was based on reports by Chinese and foreign residents of Mukden who claimed to have observed Japanese in civilian clothing actually participating in the offensive operations on the night of Sept. 18 and early hours of Sept. 19. One foreigner claimed that he saw armed Japanese in civilian attire participating in the attack on the Big Arsenal and Truck Factory and also in the occupation of the Mukden walled city. Two wounded Chinese soldiers in a Chinese hospital in Mukden, who were stationed in the North Barracks, made a signed statement that the first group of Japanese troops which entered the Barracks wore civilian clothes. High Japanese officers, however, hotly deny these allegations and insist that reservists are only used for policing purposes following the positive action of the troops. Since the situation in Mukden was seriously disturbed as a result of the Japanese occupation and the foreign and Chinese population were in a highly exciteable state, it is possible that mistakes were made in confusing "reservists" with regular troops. Also, there is a possibility that the civilian-soldiers so closely followed the regular troops that it was difficult to determine whether they belonged to the "attacking" "policing" detachments. Obviously the subject is an interesting one and might well warrant an independent investigation to get at the facts. While the writer is not familiar with the technical details of the Japanese military system, it is known that any Japanese who has had military service is subject for several years to conscription for active service. Reservists are of three classes, the third class including elderly men who are not subject to overseas service, and who are classed as "homeguards." It is a fact, however, that all able-bodied men in Japan as well as overseas are always subject to military service which begins in the schools and continues throughout the able-bodied life of the individual. A considerable portion of the Japanese male population in Manchuria is composed of men who have served

Another group of Japanese soldiers in Mukden, which includes men in civilian (left of center). This picture also was taken by a Japanese newspaper photographer.

Two armed Japanese, one in civilian costume, manning a street barricade in Mukden on the days immediately following the occupation of the city by the Japanese army. Japanese military men insist that those civilian soldiers or "reservists" did not participate in the offensive military action, but were used only for guard duty after the capture of the city by regular troops.

either in the Kwantung Army or the Korean Garrison. Following the completion of their military service, they are given jobs on the S. M. R. or with the various industries affiliated with the railway. Undoubtedly they are subject to military service, which fact is responsible for the reports which frequently appear in the Chinese newspapers that large numbers of Japanese in civilian attire always "turn-up" mysteriously in districts and places where trouble is likely to develop. Recently it was claimed that large numbers of Japanese "plain-clothes" men had suddenly appeared in Harbin when it was thought that the Japanese Army was planning the despatch of an armed force to that city. The normal Japanese population in Harbin is about 3,000, including men, women and children, but in 1929 during the Sino-Soviet troubles, one of the Japanese consular officials stated that the Japanese could provide a protective force from its civilian population numbering in excess of 600 armed men, or one-fifth of the population.

While it is impossible to determine at this time what is likely to happen between this date (Oct. 29) and Nov. 16, there is no concealing the fact that the general situation in South Manchuria is becoming more threatening. The official figures supplied from Gen. Honjo's Headquarters covering Chinese troops of all classifications as well as bandits in Manchurian territory indicates the possible dangers involved in the event the Chinese finally get together and inaugurate an organized campaign of guerilla warfare. It doesn't require much imagination to picture a situation quite similar to that which developed in Siberia at the time of the Allied intervention. At that time Japan had more than 70,000 well armed and equipped troops, but they found themselves impotent against the various Russian factions, "home-guards," "partisans," "whites," "pinks," and "reds" that sprang up for the purpose of ridding their country of the foreign invader. The finishing touch to the Japanese intervention in Siberia was added at the Washington Conference in 1922 when Secretary of State Hughes issued what amounted to an ultimatum and the Japanese finally got out. Japan may insist that she will defy the world and permit no "third party" intervention in the Manchurian situation, but the plain facts in the situation are that Japan is in no position to stand the strain. It was announced in Tokyo on Oct. 27 that the South Manchuria Railway was forced to obtain an additional credit of Yen 30,000,000 to meet immediate expenditures. A complete stoppage of Japan's trade throughout China proper plus the complete political, financial and economic breakdown in Manchuria will finally bring Japan to her senses, but in the meantime the Japanese military party is likely to do many foolish things for which the Japanese people will have to pay a bitter price,—a revolution being among the possibilities.

The Next Move in Nanking-Canton Peace Talks?

ON November 3 something in the nature of a bomb was thrown into the peace negotiations arena when General Chiang Kai-shek issued his denunciation of the delegates that came from Canton to discuss with Nanking delegates a settlement of outstanding differences between the two governments. One report described the statement as blasting all hope of peace between the two cities. This we believe to be an overstatement. It may blast all hope of an agreement between Nanking and the delegates from Canton now in Shanghai but it is going rather far to say that it will blast all hope of peace between Canton and Nanking. An element of doubt as to what and who the delegates now here represent is creeping in. If the sweeping demands of the delegates now here cannot be discussed then of course it is not outside the bounds of possibility that Nanking can discuss matters with those who actually rule Canton. Do the Canton delegates now here truly represent those who rule Canton?

General Chiang Kai-shek denounced the stand taken by the delegates from the south and emphasised his refusal not to resign from his position as head of the state. He accused the Canton opposition of giving aid and comfort to Japan during the recent national crisis and expressed the hope that the League of Nations would not be influenced by the Nanking-Canton issue. He declared it was his firm intention to support the existing government, the Kuomintang and the provisional constitution.

He denounced the delegates for advocating methods contrary to the teachings of Sun Yat-sen and accused them of insincerity in their negotiations with the Nanking delegates.

These declarations of course have brought to an end such negotiations as were going on but we repeat that this does not necessarily mean a deadlock as between Nanking and Canton but as between Nanking and the delegates from Canton now in Shanghai, which is rather a different matter.

It is to be sincerely regretted that these delegates could not make less sweeping demands, aimed at individuals instead of aiming at co-operation, that they could not have been ready for compromise so that the country could have had the assistance of all parties and creeds to make the government more "national" and thus stronger in the performance of its internal labors as well as in its foreign policy.

At first the delegates appeared to be of a more reasonable frame of mind than their statements recently have indicated, especially their long list of demands which we printed last week. Their statements have amounted to a notice to quit to the entire Nanking regime and its substitution by the Canton government. Did they ever imagine that the National Government intended to negotiate with them for the extinction of the National Government itself? The position is absurd and General Chiang's remarks have done something towards clearing away the absurdity. It is a pity that this became necessary but necessary it was. Now will the delegates consent to discuss co-operation or must the next negotiations be conducted with other people over their heads?

A Russian View of Japanese Expansion in Manchuria

BY N. S. ZERNOFF

THE Japanese "drang" into Manchuria is composed of two factors—political aggression and economic expansion. In fact there is no substantial division between the two of them, because they complement each other.

The political aggression is the result of the inclination of the Japanese Empire to extend its borders, and to improve its strategical advantages, and is also the consequence of the economic expansion. The final, or, so to speak, the ideal aim of such aggression is the annexation of Manchuria, and inclusion of it in the borders of the Empire. The closer aim is to create in the country such conditions and political regime as would best fit the essential strategical and economic necessities of the Empire. And, what is very important, with the tendency to get for Japan a more favorable position in comparison with any other country, *i. e.* to create for herself a monopoly in this territory.

Economic expansion is very natural for every capitalistic country. Foreign trade and export of capital are the cardinal practical aims of such expansion. The subjective stimulus for developing both of them is the craving for surplus profits, *i. e.* profits larger than those which can be obtained with the same capital invested at home.

Japan has in Manchuria much more potent influence than any other power. Japanese Imperialism has even created a special system of morale justifying her aggression and proving her right. The fundamental Japanese conceptions with regard to rehabilitating her penetration into Manchuria are as follows:

The Japanese Point of View

1. Manchuria and Mongolia are in no way legally owned Chinese territories. The North-East is a land of native peoples and tribes which never submitted and never yielded their rights to China.

2. Japan has special rights toward the North-East, which were gained by her at the price of blood and gold in the time of the Russo-Japanese war. The special rights in this region were taken by Japan from Russia, and constitute a battle trophy.

3. Japan is in a special relation with Manchuria. Besides the above-mentioned reason it is because of the geographical proximity and scarcity of natural resources and over-population of Japan.

4. Japan has certain military rights in Manchuria, or rather duties, for this is the field of struggle with the influence of Soviet Russia and communism in the Far East.

5. The Japanese must enjoy the preference in Manchuria because the economic development of the latter is entirely due to Japan. "Having restricted with the greatest sacrifice the Russian advance into Manchuria, Japan, with her policy of development and economic construction, substituted the policy of military aggression which had prevailed heretofore."(!!)

6. Japan not only has the right to participate in the politico-economic life of Manchuria, but it is her duty, because the Chinese thenselves are not able to govern their country and keep it in order. "As for China, it is not a state in the strict sense of the word. In China, govrnment is not stable and there is no adequate protection of life and property"(!!)

Effective Japanese Aggression

On this formal footing Japan is conducting her aggression in Manchuria in the most effective way. The pace of this aggression is not always the same. Its fluctuations depend greatly on the political situation in Japan proper and still more on the situation of world politics. World public opinion, or rather the competition of other powers, form the prinicipal obstacle to the progress of the Japanese aggression. In North Manchuria Japan has in addition the menacing opposition of the ever-growing U. S. S. R. Nevertheless there are times when Japan easily ignores all these obstacles.

As to the practical forms of this Japanese aggression and expansion, they can be incorporated into the following scheme:

1. Highest possible limitation of the sovereignty of China by means of unequal treaties.

2. Creation of fundamental territorial bases, such as Kwantung Leased Territory and the Railway settlements of the S. M. R.

3. Establishment of Japanese military and administrative preponderance in Manchuria by way of introducing Japanese military garrisons, police, administration, etc.

4. Development of a complete system of ways of communication under Japanese control.

5. Seizure of the Manchurian trade market and market of raw materials, which is conditioned by Japanese predominance in the Foreign trade of Manchuria.

6. Propagation in Manchuria of Japanese industry and commerce in general, *id est*, forcing the export of Japanese capital into this country.

A great number of institutions and organizations are accomplishing this Japanese program. The Ministries for Foreign Affairs, War and Colonization on the very territory of Japan; the Korean Governor-Generalship on the territory closest to China of all of Japan's overseas possessions. The Kwantung governorship is the "leased" area, the strongest of all the Japanese footings in the country. And last, the S.M.R. Company, which has cut its way into the very flesh of this land. A gigantic network of administrative and commercial, public and private establishments is the periphery of those superior bodies. Consuls, military agents, all sorts of advisers as well as trade chambers, exchanges, resident societies, investigation units and commercial companies or their branches are executing the single unified policy of aggression on the spot.

Private Japanese Capitalists Not Plentiful

The private Japanese capitalist in Manchuria is not a considerable figure. His influence is overshadowed by the state and corporative character of Japanese capitalism. Nevertheless, when a Japanese is acting not as an official but as a regular capitalist, he displays quite the same qualities as the whole system in general. The point which we want to stress here is the real perfection of the system realizing the Japanese expansion in Manchuria, very much distinguished by the predominance of the public spirit, the harmonious order and immense universality.

Japanese capital invested in Manchuria almost reaches the sum of 1½ billion yen. This amount of capital is quite sufficient to give the Japanese the possibility to hold the control over all the economic life of the region. There is no place in Manchuria, no division of its economics, which is free from Japanese capital. A very large part of the national income here goes into the pockets of the Japanese and therefore loses the nature of a national income. Some Chinese economists have made endeavors to estimate the profit that Japanese are receiving in Manchuria. The result was that the annual profit of the Japanese invested capital runs to 259 million yen, which makes yen 8.60 per capita for the whole population of the North-East. Even reducing these rather too big figurer by two the result of the Japanese activity is to be acknowledged as very exceptional. It is generally counted that the average net profit here amounts to 20% per year. This is very probable, for when I happened once to visit a Japanese pawnshop I found out that the interest they were used to receiving there was as much as 10% per month. Now it is quite evident that Japanese capital is reaping a rich harvest in Manchuria.

If we take a view of Japanese investments in the different fields of national economy we shall at once discover that the investments in such heavy and immovable fields as industry,railways, real property, etc., compose the larger part of the whole sum. This division of investments (mining, industry, railway, ports, realty) amounts to 71% of all the Japanese capital invested in Manchuria. This signifies a special firmness of the Japanese portion in the economics of the country on the one hand, and on the other hand such a considerable transplantation of the capitalistic means of transportation and production entails a higher pace of economic development which is going on under Japanese control. The export of industrial capital is always much more effective than the export of trade or banking capital.

More than half of all the Japanese capital in Manchuria is controlled by the Japanese State interests. Above 600 million yen of the assets of the S. M. R. Co., then the investments in the other railways, then the long list of half-private, half-state undertakings where the practical master always is the State of Japan, and, last, many subsidiary companies established and controlled by the

(*Continued on page 394*)

How Can China Find Her Way Out?

BY SOLON S. C. YANG

THE Japanese military occupation of Liaoning and Kirin provinces further convinces China that the League of Nations is no more than a figurehead, unable to control any "Mighty Power", while the various international laws are scraps of paper which are only effective in dealing with weak nations, and that China, if she wants to exist in the present world, must at once change her peace-loving attitude to a revolutionary one, so as to cope with the present trend of international diplomacy.

The extent of the Japanese atrocity towards the Chinese in Manchuria is beyond description. Every one who witnessed such inhuman action had become incensed at the Japanese invading South Manchuria on September 18. A Harbin correspondent of *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin, said that he was so stimulated by the Japanese actions that he practically lost himself as to how to begin his report about the invasion (*Ta Kung Pao*. of Oct. 17). The tensity of the situation is thus imaginable!

Probably, the Japanese militarists will realize themselves that what they have done in the present instance in Manchuria is beyond humanity. They were, and are still, acting more barbarously than the robbers. In the ordinary case, the robbers will be content as soon as they get their objects and will not prey on the poor. But the Japanese militarists during the last few weeks looted everything both from the rich and the poor, killed officials and innocent laborers and peasants, insulted boys and girls, especially the schoolchildren and even murdered women at their homes and pedestrians on their way to business.

Should China Declare War on Japan "At Once"?

In the present state of affairs, China is puzzled with the problem: Should she declare war on Japan, or should she still remain reticent, awaiting an international settlement through political means?

China has learnt a good deal from her past history that emotional actions will after all lead to failure. Having engaged in civil strife during the last twenty years, China is physically incapable to deal with Japan at present through military channels. An international war, moreover, is not like ordinary games, the loss of which has no serious effect on the defeated side. It should not be started without first of all thorough preparations. Look at China! In what respect could she compete with Japan? Will her four hundred million brothers come together to the same front, or are these brothers all useful in fighting against Japan?

There is no nation in the world which has more national humiliations than has China to-day, and no nation in the world has citizens more impulsive than the Chinese when they meet with humiliation. But, likewise, there is no people under the sun who can forget their disgrace as soon as the Chinese do. The "5-minute enthusiasm" is the expression of the Chinese patriotism. Selfishness is the worst trait of the Chinese people. Unless these shortcomings are removed, it is inadvisable for China to declare war on Japan at once. Otherwise, a part of the "cool-blooded" will be utilized by the opposite side to arouse internal disturbances, the result of which will be a total failure on the Chinese part

Should China Continue Quiescent?

What is China going to do then when she finds it inopportune to open war on Japan? Would it be wise for her to give up Manchuria awaiting the League's arbitration? If so, what is China going to do when Manchuria is partitioned among the world powers, or when Japan intrudes inside the Great Wall, then down to the places along the Yangtsze valley, then to South China, and then the whole nation? So far, as it is still doubtful whether the League is able to handle the case and whether there is any significance behind the scene, China should by all means find out the best way to protect her territorial integrity. Because the loss of Manchuria to-day means the annexation of China to-morrow.

Should China Ally With U.S.S.R?

What is her best way then? Should she turn to Moscow once again? This question is now being discussed between pros and cons. The former insist that both from the historical and topographical standpoints, U.S.S.R. is the most available friend of China. Not like other nations who are mostly hypocritical, the Soviet, if she has belief in China, will wholeheartedly support her to the end. With a view to completing the world revolution, U.S.S,R. is after all the keenest and most suitable alliance for China—as witnessed before 1917. Furthermore, having a strong hold in North Manchuria, the Soviet will in time of a Sino-Japanese war guard against Japanese invasion of that region for us. Consequently, China may concentrate her national force along the sea lines to fight against the inhuman Nipponites. Not only that, she may at the same time adopt the five-year plan and, with Soviet aid, introduce the industrial revolution into the country. China has abundance of raw materials and labor. With the technical advisers from Moscow, China could be able to defeat Japan and any other imperialistic nations in the world before long.

The opposite party is, however, of opinion that the Soviet means of revolution are too radical and not applicable to China. Should China blindly follow them, she will be plunged into an isolated position in the family of nations, nay she will be treated as a common enemy of the world. At that time, Japan will be given a more favorable chance to conquer China.

Will the Powers Permit Japan to Annex Manchuria?

China is thus in an awkward dilemma at present. Here we have to take a pause and ask ourselves: Will the world powers connive or help Japan to annex Manchuria? Is China after all incompetent to fight against Japan? Can China find any other way out than to ally with U. S. S. R?

From a brief review of the recent international politics, we may be sure that the world powers will never indulge Japan to get control of Manchuria as the potential wealth of which including gold, iron, coal, timber and food, will suffice to support Japan for 200 years. We are also sure that there is no nation in the world which will be deceived by Japan and keep silent in the present Manchurian case. Japan repeatedly broke her international pledges in the past. She ignores international righteousness to-day and will do the same thing to-morrow. Is there any nation which is so foolish as to let Japan get a strong hold in the Far East and then be threatened by Japanese attacks in the future. It is obvious that the Japanese control of Manchuria will lead not only to the breaking down of the equilibrium of world power but also to prepetual uneasiness throughout the world.

Is China After All Incompetent to Fight Against Japan?

China is not without sufficient money to fight against Japan, but the money has all been hoarded in the homes of a handful of individuals. The Chinese do not lack fighting spirit, but such spirit has been exhuasted in civil wars. Mass movement is not unknown in China, but such movement has been completely prohibited by various regulations. China is not incompetent to fight against Japan. Had she not been weakened by internal wars, natural catastrophes and rotten officials who squeeze government funds, small Japan might have long been conquered and obliged to send tribute to China as before.

Will China Ally With U. S. S. R?

Dr. Sun Yat-sen says in his last will that "To attain this goal—the elevation of China to the position of freedom and equality among the nations—we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own pepole and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those people of the world who treat us on the basis of equality". From this, it may be seen that according to the opinion of our late Leader, China should not confine herself to ally with U.S.S.R. but rather be free to co-operate with all nations which treat us on the basis of equality.

The world powers, as stated above, will naturally be willing to co-operate with China in suppressing Japanese imperialism before its gains strength. The Chinese people are now greatly admired for their respecting the League's order to sustain the Japanese atrocities in Manchuria.

Take for granted, the Japanese troops have on the League's order evacuated from Manchuria. Will China then be optimistic? It should be understood that Japan is now vexed with her problems of food, raw materials and overpopulation and that these problems can only be solved through annexation of Manchuria. China must fight through bloodshed with Japan; thus she could possibly get back the complete control of the Three Eastern Provinces. The dual control of Manchuria, or "共存共榮" (Mutual existence and mutual glory) according to the Japanese term, is inpracticable.

Furthermore, China should be aware of the fact that unless she is prepared to deal with Japan independently, she will be fatally oppressed by Japan when other powers dispute among themselves.

Practical Ways for China to Resist Japan

Chinese people in the past have been too talkative and have lacked practical methods in the task of wiping out Japanese imperialism from Chinese soil. But, they may now

come to a realization that the superficial propaganda will not do any good to their country; on the contrary, it will be taken by the opponents as a pretext to increase their military force in China and give them a chance to strengthen national unity in dealing with China.

We should therefore change our superficial ways for national salvation to the most practical ones forthwith. This means that we must organise a special committee to direct the National Salvation Movement. This committee should consist of the various divisions — political, economical, military, educational and finance.

The political division would undertake the work of national unification while the economic division directs the boycotting movement, the promotion of home production, etc. China has failed in the boycotting of foreign goods during the past few years because of (1) the lack of home products to supersede them, (2) infancy of industry which leads to the high cost of production, (3) low rate of customs duties on foreign goods and (4) lack of a practical leader to set a personal example to awaken his countrymen. More ridiculous is the fact that while advising people to boycott Japanese goods, he himself wears a new suit of clothing with "Made in Japan" marks. In order to attain an effective boycott, the aforesaid short-comings should be taken into consideration by the committee concerned.

The military division projects the short-cut way to train all young-men in China with military education and make them ready for serving their country at call, whereas the educational division is in charge of making the citizens fully acquainted with Japan and her relations with China. Above all, the method of raising funds either through free or compulsory contributions or issuing of national salvation bonds, etc. should be well planned by the finance division.

It is by following the above-mentioned practical way that China can probably find a way out of danger. Let us do our share and adhere to the orders of the said committee and jointly support it to achieve success.

Harbin, October 27, 1931.

Japanese Take "Direct Action" in Releasing Seized Cargo

Incidents are occurring almost daily in the Shanghai area of Japanese goods being seized by pickets of the Chinese Anti-Japanese Association, but being retaken by squads of Japanese marines, sometimes after a struggle. In a recent incident at Pootung the Japanese are alleged to have used their bayonets in recovering a lot of Japanese cargo which had thus been seized by Chinese pickets. Among incidents of a similar nature was one that occurred in the Dixwell-Urga road neighborhood October 31 when inspectors connected with the fifth district police in Chapei seized 11 boxes of foreign-made (not Japanese) cigarettes and took them to the police station. Shortly afterwards a delegation of Japanese in plain clothes, but evidently part of the Japanese landing force, visited the police station and explained that the cigarettes were for the use of the Japanese military headquarters. The Chinese police explained that the cigarettes were seized because they did not bear tax stamps. The Chinese police later returned the cigarettes to the Japanese.

Japanese Seize Unpaid-for Property at Mukden

Private firms and individuals of whatever nationality, having claims against the late Manchurian Government concerning materials sold, for which payment has not been received, will not be able to obtain adjustment until the present Manchurian complications have been settled, according to official announcement made at Mukden last week at the headquarters of Lieut.-General Honjo, commander of Japanese forces in Manchuria.

Vast stores, including military material, medicines, machinery, clothing, horses, etc., formerly possessions of the North-Eastern Government, and much of which was allegedly unpaid-for, were seized by the Japanese army, which has informed these firms and individuals that it cannot accept responsibility for the return of materials to the rightful owners, due to the impossibility of establishing their ownership. The Japanese army says this is purely a matter to be adjusted between the firms concerned and the Government of General Chang Hsueh-liang, and has announced that it will retain possession of everything pending a final wind-up.

China's South-Western Frontier Not Peaceful Either

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

While the North-Eastern frontier of China proper, more commonly known as Manchuria, is in a disturbed state owing to the Japanese occupation. The other part of China's fronter is not at peace either. The settlement of the long-pending Sikong-Tibet dispute is still pending.

Sikong, a newly created province which divides Szechuen and Tibet, was some time ago invaded by Tibetan troops. According to the reports, severe fighting occurred. The Chamber of Commerce of Sikong sent telegrams to the National Government urging the latter to take immediate steps to order both sides to stop fighting. The cause of the controversy was explained in *The Review* April 11, 1931.

Tang Ki-sen 唐柯三, an official of the Committee of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, was appointed as a High Commissioner, to proceed to the spot with a view to effecting a peaceful settlement, but judging from his report to the Government and from other information available, no settlement is yet possible. Based upon the instruction he received to effect the settlement of the dispute by "peaceful means", Mr. Tang, after reaching Lu-Hwei 鯉滙 despatched his staff assistant, Liu Yen Chen 劉宴臣 to Kan Tse 甘孜 to open preliminary negotiations with the Tibetan delegates. The proposals put forward by Mr. Tang were: The withdrawal of the Tibetan troops from Kan-Yen hsiens, and the dispatch of responsible Tibetan delegates to Kan-Tse where Mr. Tang would meet them, so that formal negotiations might be started. To these two proposals, the Tibetans not only did not show any sign of consent, but also employed various means to induce Mr. Tang to remove from Kan Tse to Teh-ka 德格, a place apparently under Tibetan influence. Mr. Tang did not consent to go. After many months of negotiations, Mr. Tang came to the conclusion that there was no possibility of settlement of the dispute by peaceful means, he recommended to the Central Government the employment of force to settle the dispute. A press correspondent writing in Chengtu further reported that the Tibetan troops had been further re-enforced, while some British were also further instigating trouble.

When the Central Government ordered that Sikong and Tibet should cease fighting, the Tibetan troops were already occupying two hsiens in Sikong, namely, Kan-tse and Yen-Hwa. The Tibetans desired the settlement to result in their permament occupation of these two hsiens. The proposal of Mr. Tang that the Tibetan troops should be withdrawn from these two hsiens before negotiations could be opened disappointed the Tibetans greatly. The Tibetans thereupon prepared for further invasion of Sikong and as a result the negotiations which had been going on for several months did not achieve anything. The Tibetan troops have in the meantime moved southward, and occupied more hsiens in Sikong.

Nanking, November 1, 1931.

ChineseWeaving Industry Feels Effect of Anti-Japanese Boycott

Both the Chinese and the Japanese are feeling the economic pressure arising out of the Manchurian imbroglio. Nearly all of the Japanese industries in China are hadicapped as a result of the Chinese boycott, and at the same time many of the Chinese establishments are finding it very difficult to continue operation owing to the cutting off of Japanese sources of supply. Only last week the Chinese Chamber of Commerce suggested that the ban on the sale of Japanese coal be lifted, as otherwise there would be a shortage of coal, not only for household, but for industrial, purposes. The Chinese cotton industry has also begun to feel some of the effects of the boycott. In a recent petition to the Chinese City Government the Chinese cotton goods weaving association asks for permission to reduce the number of workers in their employ by 5,000, as a severe blow has been dealt the industry due to the fact that 70 per cent of the raw materials required come from Japan. The labor unions concerned are opposing the reduction in the number of employees on the ground that the situation is only temporary and at any rate the labor unions suggest a "wage cut" policy rather than that the employers should engage in wholesale dismissals.

The Fate of Korea—A Warning to China

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

JAPAN'S designs on China were revealed to some extent when she forcibly occupied varies cities and towns in South Manchuria, but now her hand is laid bare by her intrigues to set up puppet governments in the territory now under the control of her war-mad troops and her inistence that China negotiate directly with her over certain "fundamental" points before she would even consider withdrawing her troops. These "fundamental" points are none other than the recognition of the odious Twenty-One Demands which rapacious Japan endeavored to force down China's throat during 1915 when the European Powers were engaged in a life and death struggle.

Following the illegal occupation of Chinese territory, the disarming and shooting of non-resisting Chinese soldiers, the forcible taking over of all government offices, and the cold-blooded murder of Chinese police and innocent civilians, Japanese mayors were appointed to take control of affairs in various cities in the occupied zone together with committees for "peace preservation." These Japanese mayors were later substituted by Chinese hirelings under Japanese "advisers," who were really the power behind the throne. Despite denials from Japanese sources, it is pretty well established that the sons of Nippon have been intriguing among Mongolians and Manchurians to declare their independence from China proper—under Japanese auspices. They were even said to have approached the ex-Emperor Henry Pu Yi, with enticing offers.

Since the invaders are in possession of all the seals and documents, it is comparatively easy for unscrupulous Japanese militarists or their Chinese "yes" puppets to issue all kinds of declarations on behalf of the people of the Three Eastern Provinces without the consent of either the people or the knowledge of the proper Chinese authorities.

Annexation, the Japanese Goal

The Japanese move to establish "independent" governments in Kirin and Liaoning and their intrigues to bring in Heilungkiang and Eastern Inner Mongolia has only one object in view—and that is final annexation. Of course, they will not announce the annexation immediately, but they will wait for a favorable opportunity to "help in the internal administration" of the so-called "independent" regions—just as they did in the case of poor Korea. It has long been the aim of Japanese imperialists to deal direct with the Chinese local authorities in Manchuria so that they could bully them into an acceptance of their unreasonable demands without having to deal with the Central Government, and the establishment of "independent" governments will provide Japan with a good excuse for dealing direct with their puppets parading as local authorities, even after Japanese troops are withdrawn. What additional rights and privileges they wish to acquire will be easily secured through the puppet regimes, but what they cannot get they hope to secure through the instrumenality of the Twenty-One Demands which consistute one of the "fundamental" points raised by Tokyo.

So thus, Japanese designs and ulterior motive are laid bare to the world! The very tactics which she used to annex Korea are now being followed with the eventual object of annexing the whole of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia—if they can manage to overcome Soviet objections and the rising wrath of the Chinese people.

It must be remembered that the independence of Korea as a sovereign state was proclaimed by Japan in the Korean-Japanese Treaty of 1876, the Shimonoseki Treaty of 1895, the Russo-Japanese Treaty of 1895, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902, and the Korean-Japanese Treaty of 1904, but all these agreements and promises meant only "scraps of paper" to the Japanese military plunderbund who, in the first place, had no idea of respecting Korea's independence when they bound other Powers to this clause. Events have only proved that the recognition of the independence of Korea was only a pretext for Japan to land troops in Korea and "help in the internal administration" by presenting a set of demands to the Korean throne—just as the solemn pledge made by Japan at the Washington Conference "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, the territorial and administrative integrity of China" meant only an illegal invasion of Manchuria. Japan's great regard for the welfare and independence of Korea was only a stepping stone for complete annexation—just as the independence movement under Japanese auspices in Manchuria is only a ruse to bring this vast expanse of Chinese territory under the oppressive rule of the Japanese Empire. After the assassination of the Queen of Korea in 1895, Japanese troops were landed and the King of Korea was compelled to sign documents giving away important rights and privileges to Japan—just as the bombing of the late Chang Tso-lin under the South Manchuria Railway viaduct in 1928 was designed to bring chaos and the occupation of important cities and towns in Manchuria by Japanese troops, but fortunately for China and perhaps unfortunately for Japan, no untoward event occurred and the Japanese militarists were not then provided with an excuse for their aggressive designs, despite the fact that troops were concentrated in the Japanese concession in Mukden. Japan's demand to Korea in 1904 to engage only Japanese advisers in financial and diplomatic affairs was merely a preparation for the formal annexation of Korea—just as Japan hoped to secure the eventual annexation of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia when she demanded with the mouth of the cannon in 1915 that China must employ only Japanese political, military, financial and police advisers in Manchuria. The surrender of the postal, telegraph and telephone services to Japan by Korea in 1905 provided Japan with her claim for "paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea" as preliminary to her formal annexation of that ill-fated country—just as the unrecognized extension of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen from twenty-five to ninety-nine years and the date for the restoration to China of the South Manchuria Railway from 1923 to 2002 under the obnoxious terms of the Twenty-One Demands provided a flimsy and absurd excuse for Japan to invade Chinese territory and bomb passenger trains and defenseless cities "for self-defense."

The Sad Fate of Korea

The sad fate of Korea is a warning to the Chinese people that if they do not take steps to avert the calamity they may have to suffer the lashes of Japanese imperialism in its ugliest forms. Japanese imperialism in Korea has produced no other "benefits" except the following:

1. Intellectual strangulation of Koreans.
2. Financial strangulation of Koreans by means of Japanese stewardships in wealthy Korean households.
3. Industrial strangulation of Koreans because of perferential treatment to Japanese nationals.
4. Political strangulation of Koreans.
5. Military strangulation of Korea.
6. Complete strangulation of the Korean press.
7. Killing of Korean literature.
8. No freedom of speech, assembly or thought.
9. Wholesale massacres of Koreans for no other crime except calling *Mansei* (Long Live Korea).

The Governor-General of Korea holds in his hands dictatorial powers of the mailed fist type and is in practice the lawgiver, the chief executive, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and the highest tribunal—taking orders only from the Japanese Emperor. When Marquis Ito was governor-general he adopted a lenient policy of assimilation, but this policy was dropped by General Seiki Terauchi who used coercion and force to mold Koreans into Japanese—and the Japanese tyrants are still using the mailed fist to suppress all signs of nationalism. If a Korean incurs the displeasure of the Japanese authorities for harboring "dangerous thoughts" he may be made to "disappear," and in that eventuality, he seldom reappears.

Korean officials were swept aside, to make way for Japanese, who now fill the responsible positions. All Koreans who happen to be left in high positions must listen to their Japanese "advisers" or be prompty removed. The following account of the Korean civil service issued by Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in 1919 gives an illuminating account of conditions:

"It was fondly hoped by Koreans that as the years went by and their stronger men acquired more experience and were educated under the Japanese administration, the higher official positions would be thrown open

to them. The opposite has been the policy and practice of the Japanese. In 1910 six out of the thirteen provincial governors were Korean, now there are only three. At that time all district magistracies were held by Koreans, now at least one-seventh of the largest districts are governed by Japanese magistrates, and even in some places the village provostship has been transferred to Japanese hands. The number of judgeships that have gone to the Koreans is very small, and all school principals are Japanese. The story is the same in every public department. But it is not only in the filling of offices that the discrimination appears, but also in the dignity and remuneration attaching thereto. The Japanese officials of the same rank receive forty per cent higher salaries than the Koreans, and in addition, allowances for colonial service."

Owing to the extraordinary powers given to the Japanese police in Korea, especially when they are recruited from men of low calibre, many indignities of the worst sort have been committed by the police upon their Korean victims who could have no recourse to redress. The Japanese Government's "Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen" gives an idea of the dictatorial powers enjoyed by the Japanese police:

"The police authorities sometimes have to participate in judicial affairs; to act as public bailiffs in distraining property and often to serve as procurators in district courts.

"The police authorities can inspect the residence of any private individual wherever there is a suspicion of the concealment of firearms or gunpowder, on *when they deem it necessary.*"

Since the police are empowered to search a home "when they deem it necessary" there is certainly nothing the Korean people can do to prevent abuses and persecution on the part of the police.

All "dangerous thoughts" regarding the independence of Korea are rigidly suppressed by means of newspaper strangulation, mail censorship, tortures, imprisonment, and even capital punishment. A missionary in Korea writes to the effect that at a church where a pastor, four elders and other churchmen were stopping, "one of the elders, in preaching, spoke of the Korean nation as a 'suffering people.' The next day the whole congregation was arrested, taken to the county jail, kept there three days and each flogged to impress it upon them that they were not a suffering people." (*Japan Advertiser*, October 14, 1920).

Intellectual Strangulation

The intellectual strangulation of the Koreans is accomplished by leaving out the Korean language in the curriculum of the government schools. Japanese history and Japan's part as the traditional protector of Korea is clubbed into the heads of the Korean children, who are being kept as ignorant as possible of what is going on in other parts of the world. The principals of all schools, except missionary institutions, are invariably Japanese, and Korean teachers are further discriminated against by receiving lower pay than their Japanese colleagues. Nor is this all, for "while eleven years are privided for the Japanese youths for primary and secondary education, only eight years are allowed the Korean youths; and the law says that they may still be lowered to fully seven years, while no extension whatsoever can lawfully be made under any circumstances." (See Hugh H. Cynn, "The Rebirth of Korea," Chap. V). In order to lower the intellectual standard of the Korean people in an effort to keep Korea under permanent subjugation, only a limited number of Korean schools are provided by their Japanese oppressors, and statistics show that "for a Korean population of 17,500,000 the Government has provided no more than 447 schools, capable of receiving no more than 67,629 students, or about one three-hundredth of the population. Compared with this there has been provided for the 300,000 Japanese residents 324 schools, capable of receiving 34,100 students, or one-ninth of the population. This does not mean that the Koreans are unwilling to educate their boys. ....Not only do the Japanese boys and girls in Korea get a higher standard of education than the native Korean, but more ample provision is made for their numbers. ....Surely this leaves the administration open to the charge of discrimination and to the further charge of refusing the Koreans the benefits of higher education...." (U. S. Congressional Record, Vol. 58, No. 47, p. 2863) To-day, the Japanese tyrants continue to make slaves out of the Korean people. Nathanial Peffer, a well-known authority on the Far East, writes in "*The Truth About Korea*," "Korean history is not allowed to be taught as such. Immediately after annexation all books giving Korean history were confiscated and destroyed. Houses were systematically searched; and literature telling of Korea's development was burned, and frequently the man in whose possession it was found was jailed. It is to-day a crime to own a Korean history. I have talked to Koreans who have been beaten and sentenced to imprisonment of from fifteen to thirty days for committing the crime of reading about their own country."

Every Korean of means must have a Japanese steward to supervise his personal accounts and "advise" him how to spend and how not to spend his money. Woe betide the Korean man of means who spends huge sums of money without the sanction of his Japanese steward, for the Government can always resort to confiscation. "No rich Korean is permitted to spend his money except on the permission of the Japanese authorities. The Japanese Government has placed in the household of every rich Korean a Japanese officer in the capacity of a butler and a cashier, who has the entire run of the house, passing on all the expenses, and no Korean can spend his money without the O. K. of this Japanese butler. I state this on the authority of the American consul here at Seoul, who told me that an American firm here has been trying to sell automobiles to rich Koreans, who want to buy them, but that the Japanese officials will not permit such purchases to be made. I afterwards confirmed this from the American firm located here." (Sidney Greenbie, *Asia*, September, 1919.)

"Dangerous Thoughts"

In order to keep the Koreans in permanent subjugation, all political thinking is dubbed "dangerous thoughts,"' and the supression of "dangerous thoughts" with the mailed first is indeed thorough, as the following can testify:

"Freedom of speech? No meeting of Koreans can be held for any purpose without official permit. No meeting can be held, even with permit, without spies. There is never a pastor's conference, there is never a church service without its spies. Freedom of speech? A Korean Methodist pastor delivered a sermon on the Kingdom of God—the case is a classic in Korea. He was arrested immediately after the service. He was severely reprimanded and threatened with dire consequences if the offense were repeated. There is only one Kingdom, he was told—the Kingdom of Japan.

"In the graduation exercises of a high school in Pyeng Yang a boy once chanced to mention Julius Caesar. His notebooks and textbooks were seized by the police: the whole faculty was examined and the principal was reprimanded for allowing dangerous ideas to be propagated in his schools," (Nathaniel Peffer, *The Truth About Korea*, page 20).

"Military occupation and military Government and the evident purpose of the administration to exploit Korea for the benefit of Japan and the Japanese settler —these rankle in the sensitive Korean mind and force him to fix his hope upon the day when his "national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction." The military rule has not left him even the vestige of liberty. Every man's movements are under the inquisitorial scrutiny of police and gendarme. All public meeting and society organizations are governed by law. A meeting to discuss world events is an impossibility; a democratic remark would invariably mean a clash with officialdom. Free speech is unknown. .....It goes without saying that the press is muzzled. No progressive young Korean can find a medium for the expression of his ideas." (U. S. Congressional Record, Vol. 58, page 2862)

The lashes of the Japanese imperialists have sunk deep into the flesh of their Korean slaves, but even the most down-trodden worm must turn some day. The Korean independence movement of 1919 was suppressed with fire and sword and brutalities of every description by the Japanese oppressors, but the yearning for liberty is still alive. The death of the Emperor of Korea in 1919 provided an occasion for Koreans to form a huge procession shouting *Mansei*, (*Long Live Korea*). This independence movement which was put down with fire and sword and unspeakable brutalities on the part of the Japanese police is described by a writer who is not unfriendly to Japan:

(*Continued on page 391*)

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XLIII

A SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF STUDY

(Continued from Last Week)

The required work of each year is divided into forty lessons. The tuition fees include all lesson materials sent to the student, such as directions on how to study, lesson outlines to both student and teacher, oral vocabulary sheets, reading lessons, flash cards, writing lessons, lesson paper, return envelopes, etc. A written test paper is required at the completion of each lesson. Suggestions are made from time to time as felt needed in order to strengthen the work of the student and assure thorough work being done. At the completion of every tenth lesson or quarter, an examination is given, after which a suitable credit card is issued. At the completion of each year's work, a certificate is issued, and at the satisfactory completion of the entire course a diploma is granted.

The matriculation fee is five dollars which is paid but once. The tuition fee is one hundred dollars Mex. for each year's work and includes all lesson materials. The student need not obligate himself for more than one quarter at a time. Further information will be given on request.

Constant enquiries are being received from readers of the China Weekly Review as to the content matter of the first year course as offered by the Home Study Institute. We will in this lesson endeavor to briefly explain the work of the first year course.

As stated above, each year's work is divided into forty lessons, at the completion of each lesson a test paper is required, and that at the close of every tenth lesson, or each quarter's work, an examination is given. The requirements of Year I are as follows:

ORAL VOCABULARY

The vocabulary to be acquired has been carefully selected and systematically arranged. The vocabulary that will be of the greatest practical value to the student has been placed in the first year. Five vocabulary sheets are furnished with each lesson. One hundred new words, terms, or phrases are to be acquired in each lesson. Instructions as to how the oral vocabulary sheets are to be used, and the method to be used in acquiring these terms are carefully explained through means of the instruction sheets. The student at the completion of Year I will have an oral vocabulary range of approximately four thousand different expressions.

READING

A series of easy conversational reading lessons have been prepared for Year I. These have been printed in large bold face type so that the student may readily detect the differences in the many characters. Instruction sheets accompany these reading lessons and give directions as to the time to begin, and the method to be used in acquiring a reading knowledge of the Chinese language. Further information will be given in the next lesson.

CHARACTER STUDY

4 架 211

Character No. 211 (架4)

A quarrel, a framework, a stand, a case.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tɕiɔ: (R.) chia

The combination of 加 add, and 木 the radical representing a tree, or wood. A framework, stand, case, racks, etc., are made by adding one piece of wood to another and thus gradually evolving a frame. By extension it has come to be used for the idea of a quarrel. This character thru an error was not included in last week's lesson. It was used in the vocabulary and sentence work but it was not listed under Character Study.

1 機 212

Character No. 212 (機1)

A machine, a moving power, opportune,

Motive, secret, cunning.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tɕi (R.) chi

The radical 木 representing wood or a tree and 幾 meaning many, several, minute, to desire. This character has in modern times been adopted to represent a machine, perhaps due to the many minute parts which are necessary to make a machine. The idea of opportunity is also expressed. Does this age of machinery give one more opportunity than before?

4 器 213

Character No. 213 (器4)

A vessel, a dish, implements, utensils, a tool.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʃi (R.) ch'i

The picture of four mouths representing the many utensils used for eating. The center 犬 a dog the one who cleans them. It has been felt however, by some that the center orginally was 缶 representing earthenware, clay vessels, rather than 犬 a dog. By extension it has come to represent all implements, tools, etc.

4 具 214

Character No. 214 (具4)

Implements, tools, to prepare, all.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tɕy (R.) chü

Used previously in connection with the word for tools, implements. In the Wenli it represents the idea of all and to prepare. The ancient character was the picture of two hands heaping up cowries which were used for money by the ancients.

2 文 215

Character No. 215 (文2)

Elegant: refined, the written language, literature, literary, scholarly.

Pronounced wen

This character is said to be one of the oldest in existence today. It is supposed to represent the ripples In water, veins, lines that intercross, wrinkles. It is the 67th radical and used most frequently in connection with terms having to do with language, literature, and literary attainments.

VOCABULARY LIST

675. 架子 — A frame, a rock, a stand.
676. 書架子 — A bookcase.
677. 十字架 — A cross.
678. 架子大 — Giving oneself airs.
679. 機器 — Machinery, any mechanical contrivance.
680. 機會 — An opportunity.
681. 機關 — The power or spring in a machine, an institution, or center of operation.
682. 器具 — Utensils generally.
683. 文具 — Article used in writing, stationery.
684. 文明 — Refined, enlightened, civilized, inclined towards progress.
685. 文字 — The written character.
686. 作文 — To write, to compose.
687. 英文 — English.
688. 華文 — Chinese.
689. 德文 — German.
690. 法文 — French.
691. 文話 — The literary or polished language.
692. 文法 — Grammar.
693. 文理 — Wenli, the classical style of language
694. 文人 — A literary man.
695, 文件 — Papers, documents.
696. 學文 — Learning.
697. 國文 — National language.

SENTENCE WORK

455. 那個人是美國人 — That man is an American.
456. 他的學文很好 — He is a learned man.
467. 英文德文法文華文他都懂 — He understands English, German, French and Chinese.
458. 他的書很多 — He has many books.
459. 都在書架上 — They are all in the bookcase.
460. 作文也可以 — He can also compose and write.
461. 你的機會好的很 — You have a wonderful opportunity.
462. 是的我的機會是很好 — Yes, I have a wonderful opportunity.

READING LESSON No. XVIII

念課

第十八課 學堂 (下)

學堂裏頭 念書的地方 叫做課堂 課堂裏頭 有一些規矩 教員站着 學生坐着 教員來的時候 學員要站起來 教員教的時候 若是學生不懂 就用北方講給學生聽 也可問先生字的說法用法寫法 但是學生們應當天天來上課 若是常常不來 就沒有甚麼本事 所以別人懂的很多 自己還是不知道

The Marvelous Fushun Colliery

ORDINARILY there is nothing very romantic about a coal mine which most persons picture in their minds as a dark forbidding hole in the ground from which is extracted the winter's supply of fuel. But there is a coal mine in South Manchuria which abounds in both romance and high international politics. It is known as the Fushun mine, a principal asset of the Japanese government-controlled South Manchuria Railway As such it constitutes, next to the railway, one of Japan's so-called "rights" on the continent of Asia.

The American or European tourist, carrying in his mind the usual conception of a coal mine, always steps back in amazement when conducted to the edge of the Fushun "pit." The reason is that the Fushun colliery is not a coal mine in the ordinary sense of the word, but is a gigantic excavation into the surface of the earth into which an entire city could be buried. America's most modern sky-scraper could be stood on the bottom of the pit and the spire would not reach very far above the surface of the surrounding country-side. The Fushun mine is not a hole-in-the-ground from which coal is raised in perpendicular fashion by means of wire ropes and hoisting machinery, but is a great s ash which has been cut into the surface of the earth by human ingenuity. The labor of uncounted thousands of Chinese coolies working under Japanese overseers extending over a period of practically twenty years has produced the Fushun colliery, most remarkable as well as the largest coal mine in the world.

"Open Cut" Mining

The Fushun colliery consists of various types of mining, but chief interest centers in the great "open cut" from which huge quantities of coal are scooped up by electrically driven shovels in a manner usually associated with the excavation of canals or foundations for large buildings. Instead of driving shafts down into the earth and then extending galleries, along the seams as is the practice in most mines of the United States, the Japanese hit upon the scheme of excavating the earth and stone over a large area, thus leaving the coal exposed. Technically this is known as the "open-cut" or "stripping" method, of which there are a few examples in the United States and one in India. But nowhere is there anything as extensive as this Japanese project which is located about thirty miles east of Mukden and some 260 miles north of the seacoast at Dairen. Some idea of the extent of the project may be gained from the figures supplied by the Japanese engineer, Mr. Umejiro Doi, that the quantity of earth removed from the surface of the coal-bed was three times that excavated from the Panama Canal.

The reason that the Japanese decided upon the open-cut method of mining at Fushun was due to the abnormal thickness of the seam which ranges from 78 to 420 feet and averages 130 feet in thickness over an area which is roughly 10 miles long from east to west and 2½ miles wide from north to south. It is difficult for one to imagine this much coal all in one large lump, but there it is, or at least a considerable portion of it exposed to the eye. Experienced engineers estimate that the deposit originally amounted to one billion, three hundred million tons. And while the deposit has been worked almost continuously for some 700 years and most intensively for the past twenty years, only 50,000,000 tons have been taken out. Japanese figures converted into another language are not always very reliable, but it is claimed that the annual output for the past half-dozen years has averaged above five million tons. While the quality is not uniform over the entire deposit, it is practically all rated as better than average quality, rich in volatile matter and excellent for steaming and coking purposes. It propels Japanese shipping on the seven-seas and supplies power for industrial p ants throughout the Far East and in recent years has been cutting in on the profits of British coal production in India and the British-controlled Kailan coal-mines located near Tientsin in north China.

The History of Fushun Coal

Historically the Fushun coal deposit may be divided into two periods: the creative period, which belongs to mother nature and the more or less complicated era involved in human exploitation of the mine. Geologists give the Fushun mine a most interesting history dating back to the time when this section of the Asiatic continent was roamed over by prehistoric animals such as the saber-toothed tiger, the shovel-mouthed mastodon and the dynosaurus, which left its eggs embedded in the limestone a few hundred miles to the west in Mongolia. At that time the particular spot where the coal deposit now rests was a fresh-water lake into which flowed a large river. This river was a torrential stream that flowed through dense forests of pine and spruce. The process was comparatively simple: vast quantities of timber, logs, boughs, roots, leaves, pine-cones were carried down and dumped into the lake, and left to settle to the bottom. Volcanic action completed the process by covering the entire mass and giving it a slight tilt ranging up to thirty degrees. Today a small stream known as the Hun river meanders over the vicinity, all that is left of the original mighty torrent and lake that co-operated in the laying of the coal deposit.

The Chinese coal miners earn a little extra pocket money by picking up small pieces of natural amber embedded in the coal and by geologists said to be petrified rosin. Native artisans turn these pieces of amber into necklaces of crude design which may be purchased for fifty cents a string in the native village. Once in a while one finds an insect or a small sprig of pine needles in these pieces of amber, mute reminders of early life on this section of the Asiatic continent.

The Koreans are said to have first worked the Fushun mine in primitive fashion some 700 years ago, using the coal for baking their earthenware. Later the Manchus worked the mine in similar primitve fashion, but finally gave it up and forbade further excavation due to the fear that it might disturb the spirits of their ancestors whose graves were in the vicinity. When the Czarist Russians entered Manchuria they opened up the mines, but only to a limited extent as the demand for coal was small due to the sparsely populated territory. Modern American-made electrically driven shovels operated by the present-day Japanese exploiters occasionally cut into the abandoned shafts of the old Russian workings and unearth the hand-made tools used by coal-miners of a previous age. The modern electrically-driven shovel operated by a Chinese engineer today turns out car-loads where the Russian of the preceding century was only able to produce a few tons by laborious hand-labor. The Japanese estimate that the present stripping method may be continued for forty or fifty years, enabling the production of possibly 350,000,000 tons, following which some other method will be used to remove the remainder of the coal. The pit as it exists today resembles a vast dry lake, the bottom being considerably below sea-level and kept dry by a system of electric pumps. Form the bottom ascent is made to the surface by a series of gigantic steps or shelves on each of which is operated a complete railway for transporting the coal to the electric hoists which pull the coal up an incline to the washing and sorting apparatus which is above ground. The railway trackage within the mine exceeds 100 miles.

Oil-Distillation Plant

In recent years the Japanese have developed an auxiliary oil-distillation plant in connection with the coal mine, using the oil-shale deposits which exist just above the coal-bed. The shale deposit is said to amount to more than five billion tons and since the shale must be removed along with the coal mining operation, this raw material is regarded as practically costless. By utilizing a process said to have been invented by a Japanese engineer, they are now running about 700,000 tons a year through the oil-distillation retorts and hope to shortly have an annual production of 50,000 tons of heavy oil and about 1,000,000 gallons of volatile oil with paraffin and ammonia in addition. The oil-distillation plant is also claimed to be the largest in the world, the entire output being used by the Imperial Japanese Navy and represents Japan's attempt to be independent of the American, British and Russian oil monopolies. Persons connected with these said monopolies, however, claim that the production cost is far above what the Japanese would have to pay for foreign oil, but the Japanese smile at these statements as their objective is to have an independent supply in case of war, cost being a minor element. A retired admiral from the navy sits in the executive office of the refinery.

A book could be written about the Fushun colliery, with its 50,000 Chinese laborers and some 4,000 Japanese overseers, who consitute an entire city on the South Manchurian plain. The concession in which the mine is located is entirely independent of Chinese control and is complete with electric light and power plant, gas plant, tram-lines and modern city with an excellent school system. Everything within the concession is owned by the Fushun Colliery which in turn is owned by the South Manchuria Railway, a 100 percent Japanese enterprise, the stock of which is

(*Continued on page 382*)

Some Sidelights on the Manchurian Occupation

BY A. A. R.

IT IS evident to everybody that by the present military adventure the Japanese Government means to strengthen its position in Manchuria, tightening its grips both politically and economically. It is early yet to say in what form the political influence of Japan will be enhanced, but in regard to the economic domination we can even now discern in what direction the Japanese efforts will go.

Heretofore the Japanese politico-military interests have been centered around the South Manchuria Railway and its subsidiaries, and the present occupation of the country has from the beginning been directed towards the enhancement of the same interests, witness the complete destruction of the Chinese railway system, in the creation of which the Chinese side has been laboring all these years. All these efforts have been laid waste almost in a week's time by the well-planned action of the Japanese military; as soon as the warlike operations started, the Japanese troops destroyed the junction of the Mukden-Heilungchen Railway with the Peiping-Mukden Railway, but the side-track, joining it with the S.M.R. has been left intact, enabling the through traffic with the latter to go on uninterrupted.

The Tahushan-Paintala Railway was blown up by a specially despatched airplane, but the section leading to the S.M R. was preserved, converting this Chinese line into a feeder of the S.M.R., together with the Ssupinghai-Taonan line. Owing to this blocking up of competing railways the S.M.R. can now boast of increased traffic returns.

Going back to 1929, when the Sino-Soviet trouble was at its peak, we recall the S.M.R. was a single winner, too, its receipts then soaring to unheard-of figures. In the height of the exporting season the one Changchun station, a junction with the C.E.R., was receiving as much as Yen 200,000 a day in the freight receipts. Just the same is being repeated at present, when, according to Japanese reports, the earnings of the S.M.R. are rapidly increasing owing to the destruction of the Chinese lines. As one sees, to trouble the water and to fish in it is a great thing, especially in hard times, and the Japanese are doing it efficiently.

Speculation in Currency

Another factor, which cannot escape without being commented upon, is the recent manipulation in exchange rates of different Manchurian currencies, due to the closing down of most important banks of issue. We mean to say that nearly for a month (from Sept. 19 till Oct. 15) the speculators in currencies were running amuck, amassing huge profits out of currency deals. To explain the situation we might state that the difference between the paper dollar and the silver dollar was artificially made to be as big as 20%, that is to say, if you had a 10 dollar note you could receive only 8 silver dollars. This was possible because the banks of issue, namely, the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces and the Frontier Bank were kept closed. Since the occupation of this city conflicting rumors were flying in the money market regarding the standing of both banks, whereas the Japanese gendarmery was minutely examining the books of the banks with an alleged intention to find out the personal funds of Marshal Chang-Hsueh-liang, General Chang-Hso-hsiang and other prominent Chinese, termed by them as "warlords."

Now the reader will see how events have come about. The examination of the banks has shown that they are quite sound,i,e. every paper dollar can be redeemed with silver. At this point a rumor was spread to the contrary, that the banks were unsound, their notes having been issued recklessly, without proper specie backing. Hence originated the disparity between paper and silver rates, whereas before the occupation both mediums of exchange were at par. To illustrate this fact we might give the following instance, from which one can see how speculation can affect the purse of every person. The writer went once to an exchange shop with Mex. $10 in notes and received exactly Yen 4.00, whereas in the same shop they were quoting 5 yen for 10 dollars in coins, that is to say, he lost in the transaction Yen 0.90, or Mex. $1.80, which margin went into the pocket of the exchange dealer. After the opening of the banks the difference narrowed down to a few cents in a dollar.

The Three Eastern Provincial Bank

The Three Eastern Provincial Bank is a government institution, serving as a central bank for the North-Eastern Government, and was founded in 1905 as the Fengtien (Mukden) Provincial Bank with a capital of only Shenpin Taels 300,000. Later, in 1909, its capital was raised to Mex. $1,000,000, the bank being renamed to its present style. Now the bank's capital is Mex.$20,000,000. Being a central bank, it has the authority to issue Fengpiao (the Mukden paper currency, that has become famous through reckless issue by the late Marshal Chang-Tso-lin), silver dollar notes and Harbin dollar notes (this can be done only by the Harbin branch of the bank). Besides being a depository of all government institutions, the bank transacts remittances, loans on security and or guarantee, discounting of bills of exchange, fixed and current deposits, custody of security goods and warehousing.

One of the greatest activities of the bank has been sudsidizing auxiliary enterprises, as flour milling, bean oil milling, dealing in staple produce, and—only recently—the direct exporting of produce abroad through its subsidiary establishmants. All these activities have been directed towards the development of Manchurian resources, and in that respect the bank worked in direct competition with Japanese banks and financial institutions. It is safe to say that there has been no major undertaking of the Manchurian Government or business circles, in which the Three Eastern Provincial Bank would not have taken part in this or that way. This is especially true in regard to the construction of railway lines, ports, development of river navigation, and other similar activities. Thus the bank has functioned as a means through which the Chinese nationalism of our days has been acting in a practical way.

The Japanese are untair in accusing the administration of Marshal Chang-Hsueh-liang in the reckless issue of Fengpiao notes, of which it is said there are about Notes 3,000,000,000 now in circulation. To be fair, Fengpiao began to come down from the gold yen parity since 1925, or when the late Marshal Chang-Tso-lin began to meddle in Central and South China politics, diluting the Manchurian market with floods of Fengpiao notes. By this means the old Marshal was obtaining war funds, so needed in his campaigns against Generals Wu-Pei-fu, Sun-Chuan-fang and Feng-Yu-hsiang. As we remember, Chang-Tso-lin met his death in 1928 mortally wounded in the blowing-up of the S. M. R. bridge near Mukden, which was at once laid at the door of the Japanese military and which was the cause of the downfall of the ministry of General Tanaka.

Inasmuch as every question can be approached at from least two sides, we might assert that the Japanese are not altogether blameless as regards Chinese wars, witness such facts as the so-called Nishihara loans, which the Nationalist Government has been refusing to recognize on the ground that they had in fact been disguised subsidies of the Japanese Government to the Northern generals to continue wars on South China. In the light of these circumstances the administration of the late Marshal Chang-Tso-lin can be justified for issuing Fengpiao notes, as a matter of sheer necessity. Every government so placed would have resorted to the same act. *Necessitas non habet legem.*

Likewise it is impossible to tell the exact amount of the silver paper currency, issued by the Three Eastern Provincial Bank in conjunction with other banks having the right to issue such currencies, namely, the Bank of China, the Bank of Commuications, the Frontier Bank, the Kirin and Heilungkiang Provincial Banks. It was, however, believed that the banks would have silver backing to the extent of 70 per cent. of the paper issue, the remaining 30 per cent. being covered by negotiable securities. The examination of assets of both the major banks, conducted by the Japanese authorities, has shown that the banks have sufficient specie reserve, despite the first reports to the contrary.

As one remembers, it was the intention of the Chinese authorities in the North-East to unify the currency system, adopting the silver dollar as a standard, and the present trouble occurred at the moment when the project was being put into effect. Judging by present indications the Japanese mean to continue just the same policy; at any rate, the Three Eastern Provincial Bank, now reopened under Japanese and Chinese management, has received definite instuctions to that effect.

The Oriental Development Co.

Aside from the S. M. R. and its subidiaries the Japanese financial influence emanates through the Bank of Chosen, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Oriental Development Co. Leaving out the historical background as to how the division of their functions was brought about, it suffices to mention that the first named bank (the Bank of Chosen) plays the role of a central Japanese bank in Manchuria, having the right to issue gold notes, redeemable against gold yen notes of the Bank of Japan. The Yokohama Specie Bank serves as a bank of exchange, and also has the right to issue the so-called silver yen notes, having circulation only among members of the Japanese produce exchanges. The mainstay of the Japanese real estate interests is, of course, the Oriental Development Co., whose primary object was the development of Korea, but later spread its activities all over Japanese colonies and near-by countries. The company serves as real estate bank, has ample funds and readily accepts mortgages.

The activities of the company have become especially aggressive in recent years, when, on account of prevailing business inactivity, many persons of all circles have been obliged to pledge their land properties, and in this respect the Oriental Development Co. has almost been a sole purchaser. This is especially true in regard to Harbin, in which city the company is believed to have immense interests, represented by buildings, mortgaged by once well-to do Russians. In the interior, too, the company has no less interests. In this respect the company has been financing the Korean immigration into Manchuria, lending them funds so as they could buy up or rent the land from Chinese peasants or landowners. The Chientao Incident, the Sakahibara Farm Incident, the Wangpaoshan Affair, and many other troubles with Chinese, involve the interests of the Oriental Development Co. and, wherever such trouble occurs, the Japanese military forces have been used as the last and most effective weapon.

It is a general opinion that, at this time, when the Japanese position in Manchuria is about to be enhanced further, both politically and economically, the company will play a bigger role in the peacful penetration of Japanese into Manchuria, leading to the one and ever existing aim—to convert hit into a Japanese dependency. How the company's activities are spread out and prove our statement may be illustrated by the folllowing table, taken out of the company's report for 1927:—

Kind of Investment	No. of Deals	Amount (in yen)
Erecting & Buying Buildings	1,772	26,487,000
Purchase of Land and its Improvement	466	3,837,000
Mining	6	275,000
Brewing	28	1,119,000
Manufacturing	60	5,593,000
Other Industries	8	1,756,000
Others	84	1,512,000
Total	2,444	40,582,000
Not Included in the Above are:—		
Electricity & Gas		2,350,000
Advances in Chientao		1,500,000

We have no statement of the company's affairs since 1927 and it would not be an idle and unfounded assumption to suppose that, judging by its recent aggressiveness, the company's investment has increased twofold since. Besides the activities of the Oriental Development Co. the Japanese interests come through banks, trust companies, currency and produce exchanges, and other financial mediums, the activities of which are purposely left out of this article. Above them all towers the mighty South Manchuria Railway Co., serving as a rock of the Japanese position in this country. The sadness of the Chinese situation is that they sow but do not reap; Chinese labor constructs railways, gives them cargo, erects every house in the railway zone, but not for its own benefit. A certain Japanese newspaper in English has been blaming the Mukden warlords for "the bleeding the unfortunate Manchurian populace white for the upkeep of their (warlords') armies, everyday debauchery" and other mortal sins, but, to our mind, the situation has had the least possible change; henceforth Manchurian resources will, in a way, be directed towards the upkeep of the foreign Army and Navy, instead of China's.

Mukden, Oct. 18, 1931.

Future of Shanghai Is Discussed by I.P.R.

Among the topics discussed by the Institute of Pacific Relations October 31, was "The Future of Shanghai," The round table on the Future of Shanghai discussed somewhat fully the Feetham Report and the various proposals for the transition period looking toward the complete rendition of the Settlement which it was agreed is the ultimate goal. As to the judicial part of the problem, the proposal was discussed of applying Chinese law in the present foreign courts. Difficuties in doing this, however, were found in the fact that while the Chinese codes are now written their interpretation has to be made in the light of the whole background of Chinese customary law. It was suggested that applying the same law under different interpretations might produce at least as much diversity as the present situation. The new courts which are proposed to be introduced next year with Chinese judges and foreign counsellors are in the line of the suggestions made to the Institute two years ago by Professor Shotwell. It was suggested that these courts be tried as an experiment and the next step be based on experience with them.

Another suggestion on the administrative side was that a system of provisional government for the transitional period be tried out first in the so-called "outside area" of Greater Shanghai, composed of departments headed by Chinese, with foreign advisers appointed in consultation with the National Government, the government of Greater Shanghai, and the present administrative bodies of the Settlements. Thus some organization might be worked out to which the government of the whole city could be turned over when rendition takes place. Various difficulties in carrying out this plan were pointed out, including limitation resources, the very small number of cases that would be likely to arise for the courts of the new organization, and the fact that many of the Chinese best adopted to undertake this responsibility in the first instance might not be residents of the district affected. At any rate, if such a provisional system were tried, it should be with a definite agreement in advance that it should give way to an elective system at some early and fixed date. The Feetham Report proposals were also criticised on the ground that they provide for only a minority representation of Chinese in the provisional government with no arrangement for an increase which should produce an absolute majority at an early date and certainly as preparatory to rendition. It was felt that conference between groups of responsible Chinese and foreigners was an essential step to the question of adjustment, but it was suggested by the Chinese that the initiative should come from the foreigners.

I. P. R. Conference Comes to an End

The Institute of Pacific Relations brought its Conference (held in Shanghai instead of at Hangchow as originally intended) to a close November 2. The final session was held at 9.15 in the evening, when Chester Rowell gave a summary of the work of the conference. This final sitting was open to the public.

A dinner in honor of all the members of the conference was given at the Cathay Hotel on the night of November 1 by Jerome D. Greene. chairman of the Pacific Council. Speeches were made by Dr. Hu Shih, president of the conference; Sir Harrison Moore, chairman of the Australian Group; and Dr. Inazo Nitobe, chairman of the Japanese Group and president of the Conference at Kyoto in 1929.

Mr. Greene expressed the thanks of the conference to the China Council, the members of the staff, the International Recreation Club, and others whose labors and hospitality had contributed to the smooth working of the conference.

Dr. Hu Shih described the main service of the Institute as Education, giving himself as an example. He had come to Shanghai convinced that the conference ought to be postponed, but as a pupil of its "philosopher-chairman," Mr. Greene, he had been converted to the contrary view, and experience had, he said, now vindicated the correctness of that view.

Seiyukai Prepares to Oppose Shidehara Diplomacy

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo November 1 stated that the Opposition Seiyukai Party, in a committee meeting had decided to convene a general meeting of the party members on November 10, when it is understood that there will be discussed the following major questions of government policy:

That a gold embargo, which is of vital necessity in the present financial difficulty, should be enforced without delay.

To oppose the Shidehara diplomacy, which the Seiyukai says is subservient to the military authorities. The Seiyukai desires to formulate "a concrete diplomatic principle."

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Drainage of Grand Canal Country Waits on Two Big Engineering Tasks

THE drainage of the flood waters from a vast area north of the Yangtsze River and east of the Grand Canal depends primarily upon the completion of two large pieces of engineering. The breaks in the Grand Canal dikes must be closed, and the streams from Northern Kiangsu into the sea must be dredged to provide channels for the flow-off.

The Kiangsu Provincial Government is proceeding vigorously with these tasks, according to Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, a deputy director of field operations of the National Flood Relief Commission, who recently returned from a 10 day inspection trip through the Grand Canal Country. Mr. Edwards has been general secretary of the Peiping Y.M.C.A.; he has been released for an indefinite period by the "Y" for flood relief work. He was accompanied on his trip by A C. Ho, one of the secretaries of the field operations department.

20 Breaks Closed

"All but five of the 25 breaks in the Grand Canal dikes had already been closed last week," said Mr. Edwards, "and the chief of the bureau of reconstruction of Kiangsu Province, Mr. Shen, assured us that two others would be closed shortly. These two breaks, at Chow Kuan Pa and Ho T'ang, are 500 and 600 feet long. Reeds, clay and sandbags are being used.

"The two bad breaks are at Kaoyu. One is 900 feet long and the other 1,500 feet long. These will not be closed before the end of November. A third break of 300 feet, at Lai Sheng Kan, will be closed, it is expected, by November 10. These breaks present exceptional difficulties as a terrific current is pouring through them. The level of Kaoyu Lake is still almost a yard above the level of the canal and of the flood waters over the country to the east of the canal, so that the work must be carried on in a current which is running like a mill-race."

Because of this in-flow and the slow drainage to the sea, the water level in the flooded hsiens remains almost stationary. It has dropped only three and a half feet since the crest of the flood more than two months ago. Even so small a drop, however, has cleared many villages on small hilltops, and reconstruction work goes on apace. Scores of barges loaded with brick and other building materials going northwards were passed as they went about on their tour of inspection, Mr. Edwards said.

Dredge Boats At Work

Meanwhile two dredge boats are at work removing the silt from the channels of the Wang Chia Kang and the Chu Kan. As soon as the work is completed in these two streams, the boats will be moved to other rivers. The Provincial government has appropriated Tls. 1,000,000 for the repair of the Grand Canal dikes and the dredging work. A large number of engineers are also busy all over the area at present, securing data on the amount of work needed to be done on other dikes. On the basis of the information supplied by these surveyors, work relief projects will be started when the American wheat arrives and can be used as wages.

The National Flood Relief Commission now has 19 refugee camps in Chinkiang, Yangchow, Taichow, Shaopo, Kaoyu and Hinghwa. One large soup kitchen is also being maintained in Kaoyu for refugees who have shelter but no food. These are caring for 20,000 persons. Eight more refugee camps and another soup kitchen will be opened very soon to care for 10,000. These camps must be maintained until the water is off the land which will not be before the end of January at the earliest.

People Not Starving

No traces of starvation were found as yet by Mr. Edwards. He investigated cases of reported starvation but found that the unfortunate sufferers were victims of dysentry, which is taking a fearful toll. Large numbers are still living on stocks saved by them from the flood or salvaged afterwards from the water. The problem of relief will become much greater as these scattered supplies are exhausted. By December first, it is feared, severe suffering from hunger will begin.

It took the party five days in a launch to make the return trip to Hinghwa, as there are no landmarks by which proper channels can be followed. They frequently got stuck on dikes and it was necessary many times to unload the coal from the launch before it could be floated off. Hinghwa, a walled city of 80,000 people, is the largest city in the Grand Canal flooded areas. Already 10,000 bags of flour and $60,000 have been sent into the city by government and private relief agencies.

No Isolated Roofs

From the fact that they saw no isolated roofs whatever, it is feared that the action of water and winds has completely destroyed all houses built on the lower levels leaving only the larger villages on high land. The greatest loss of life took place in the north suburb of Kaoyu, however, where the dike at T'ang Chun Lou gave way for 1,500 feet in the middle of the night, and a torrent swept across and through a prosperous, thickly settled section of the city. The strip now appears to be the bed of a broad swift-flowing river.

The east dike of the canal is entirely washed away. The engineers plan to close the canal at both ends of the break, gradually build up the west dike until the flow ceases and then reconstruct the east dike from the foundations. It is this "cataract" of which Col. Lindbergh took a number of impressive pictures on his aerial surveys.

Chinkiang Camps

Refugee camps maintained at Chinkiang by the Government and private agencies have a capacity of 4,000. They have served a "floating labor" group, more than 18,000 different persons having stopped there for a time and then passed on. Most of these people have come to Shanghai, hoping to find work. There are 7,000 persons in the refugee camps at Yangchow, and most of these are farmers who were driven from their homes and who will remain in these camps until they are able to return.

In one of the soup kitchens, Mr. Edwards saw an ingenious device for maintaining order. As the refugees reach the entrance, the pails of their buckets are "threadded" upon a long rope running past the cook vessel. Each pail is filled by the cook as it reaches him on the rope, so that there is no advantage in crowding or shoving.

Water Still High

Since his return to Shanghai, Mr. Edwards has received a letter from the Rev. Heinrich Ruck, a missionary whose home is in Hinghwa, giving details as to the height of the flood waters there. He states that the normal water level in his boathouse outside the east gate of Hinghwa is 3 feet, 3 inches.

The highest point at the end of August was 14 feet, 10 inches. The level on October 18 was 11 feet, 5 inches. The water at persent therefore is over eight feet above its normal height, which means that most of the countryside in that extraordinarily flat region is still submerged.

Nanking Appoints Manchurian Evacuation Committee

The National Government announced at Nanking on November 1 that a committee of seven persons has been appointed to take over occupied territory in Manchuria, as the Japanese troops evacuate.

The members of the committee are Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo; General Chang Tso-hsiang, chairman of the provincial government of Kirin; General Chang Chun, mayor of Shanghai; General Wu Te-chen, a member of the Nanking delegation to the peace conference at Shanghai; Dr. Lo Wen-kai, former minister of justice and former minister of finance; Tang Erh-ho, former minister of education, and Liu Chi, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's representative at Nanking.

Dr. Koo was appointed chairman of the committee.

It is understood that the committee will sit immediately and that all the members have been notified to assume office. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prepared a despatch to inform the Japanese government of the organization of the committee in accordance with the wish of the Council of the League of Nations to take over the occupied provinces of China from the Japanese military authorities and assume responsibility for the protection of Japanese lives and property in the areas whose control is reverted to China.

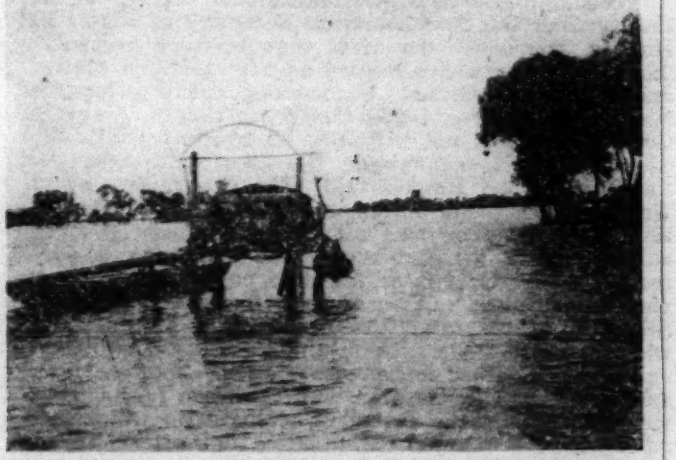
Views from the Flooded Area of North Kiangsu

The photographs herewith were taken by Dwight W. Edwards, director of field operations of the National Flood Relief Commission, who returned recently from an inspection tour of the flooded areas of North Kiangsu. He reports that rapid progress is being made in closing the broken dykes along the Grand Canal. The two worst breaks in the Canal are near Kaoyu.

The soup kitchen in Kaoyu at meal time. Note the rope on which the buckets, pails and vessels are "threaded" to keep the folks in line.

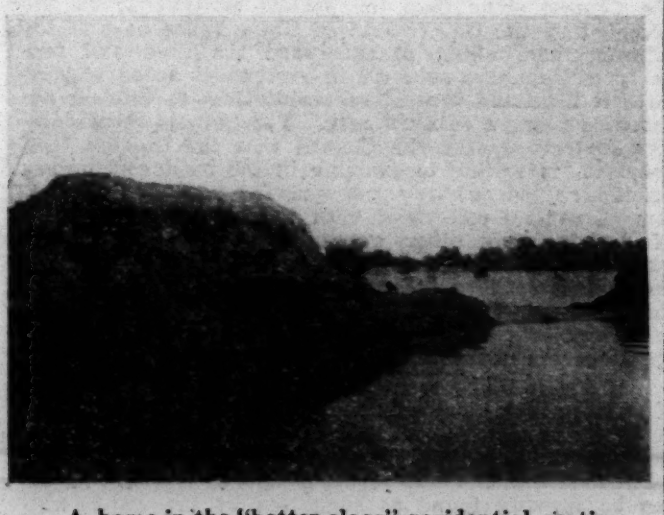
This man with a long pole and a grappling hook is recovering belongings out of the mud where his home once stood.

This family has succeeded in salvaging its stone mill.



Hundreds in the flooded areas are remaining "at home" by constructing such raised platforms. As a rule, such persons are fishermen who find business in their line unusually good.

A view from Kaoyu city across the section that formerly was a prosperous business and residential section. It is now the bed of a broad, swift-flowing river, the water coming from Kaoyu Lake across the breaks in the Grand Canal.



A home in the "better class" residential sections at present along the Grand Canal. Although made entirely of straw, these homes are remarkably livable.

China's Note to League Insists on Japanese Withdrawal

The Chinese Government on October 31 instructed Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate at Geneva, to present the following Note to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for circulation to the members of the Council:—

The Chinese Government received on October 28th from the Secretary General of the League of Nations a copy of the note of the Japanese Government of October 26 to which the Government of China begs to make the following reply:

The note of the Government of Japan to the members of the Council repeats the statement that the sole reason why it refuses to withdraw troops from Chinese soil is the danger that in its view would ensue to Japanese subjects and their property in evacuated areas. As to this the following observations may be made.

(1). The Chinese delegate's declaration to the Council on October 23 expressed the view of the Chinese Government that it was the very presence of Japanese troops in Chinese territory which created the danger of which Japanese authorities now complain. This declaration was reinforced by Monsieur Briand, President of the Council, when, at a meeting of the Council on October 24, he said, "I think public opinion would find it difficult to admit that military occupation could be assigned to the category of pacific means. I think that military occupation falls outside of that class of measures and therefore prolougation of that occupation also involves prolongation of that feeling of uneasiness which has already lasted too long."

During the Washington Conference no less an authority than the then American Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, supported the view that military occupation fosters disorder which is used as a pretext for continuance of that occupation. Commenting upon the Japanese statement to the Washington Conference that the Japanese Government could not withdraw its troops from Eastern Siberia without endangering the lives and property of its subjects, Mr. Hughes said, 'The Government of the United States would be untrue to the spirit of co-operation which led it in the summer of 1918 upon an understanding with the Government of Japan to dispatch troops to Siberia if it neglected to point out that in its view continued occupation of stragetic centres in eastern Siberia.....the establishment of civil administration which inevitably lends itself to misconception and antagonism, tends rather to increase than to allay the unrest and disorder in that region.' In the same formal statement in reply to the argument of the Japanese Government with reference to the situation in Eastern Siberia, Mr. Hughes said, 'The United States has regretted that Japan should deem necessary the occupation of Russian territory as a means of assuring a suitable adjustment with a future Russian Government.'

(2). The Resolution presented by the members of the Council other than the parties on October 22 and accepted by the Government of China takes note of the latter's under-taking to safeguard the lives and property of Japanese subjects in reoccupied areas and invites it to attach neutral representatives to Chinese authorities charged with the task. The Chinese representative further assured the Council that the Chinese Government "is willing to examine in the most conciliatory spirit here and now any proposals for extending the system of neutral officers or with the help of the League of devising any other arrangements on the spot to guarantee the safety of Japanese lives and property in reoccupied territory in order to dispel any apprehension the Japanese Government may entertain as to the danger to its subjects that might result from compliance with the Council's Resolution."

If indeed it be true that as stated in Japan's note of October 26th there are only "certain small contingents of Japanese soldiers still remaining at a few points outside the railway zone" the Chinese Government is confident that with the help of the League of Nations, means can be speedily found as suggested by the representative of China whereby these contingents of Japanese troops can be rapidly and with safety withdrawn.

(3). The Chinese Government notes with satisfaction the emphatic denial of the Japanese Government that it has any intention to bring armed pressure to bear in its negotiations with China. But the Chinese Government feels constrained to point out that if this be the view of the Japanese Government, the only way to give effect to it is to cease to demand as a condition precedent to the evacuation of its troops that China should come to an agreement with Japan on the basic principles which are to govern the whole of future relations of the two countries.

The Council's Resolution and the undertakings of the Chinese Government before the Council give amplest guarantees for safety of lives and property of Japanese nationals in the areas to be evacuated by Japanese troops. The giving effect to these guarantees and undertakings involves nothing more than local arrangement on the spot which can proceed *pari passu* with withdrawal of Japanese troops and will require as Monsieur Briand pointed out in the Council at the most only a few days. This is a matter entirely distinct from and unconnected with diplomatic negotiations between the Governments of China and Japan.

(4). The Chinese Government shares the Japanese Government's desire to put an end once and for all to the state of tension between the two countries and ardently desires to place their relations upon a new and better foundation—one that will ensure permanent peace and friendship. It is the Chinese Government's view that the first step to consummate this end is compliance with the Council's Resolution. So long as Japanese troops are in illegal occupation of Chinese soil contrary to the Council's request and in violation of Article 10 of the Convenant of the League of Nations, of Article 2 of the Paris Pact and of Article 1 of the Nine Power Treaty of Washington, neither good relations nor negotiations between the two countries are possible. The moment this situation is ended, the two countries as loyal members of the League can begin to strive by common agreement to end its evil effects.

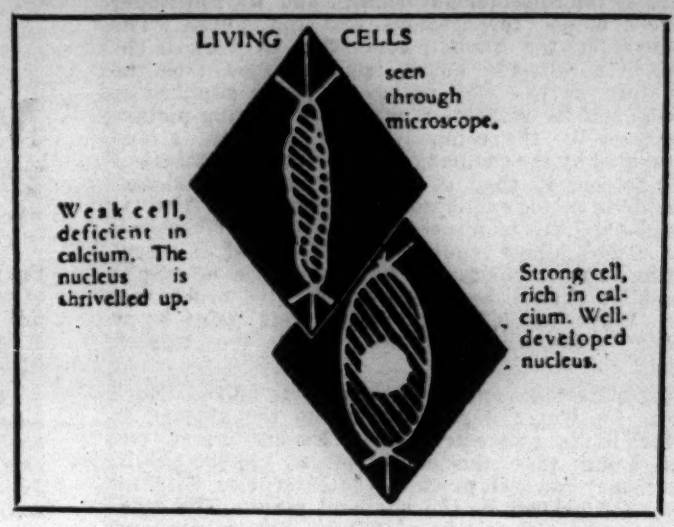
It is the Chinese Government's view that the only way to profit by the lesson taught by the events of the past few weeks, to reap benefits of the League's intervention and to prevent recurrence of controversies which may endanger peace in the Far East is the establishment, as has been proposed by the Chinese Government, of a Permanent Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the peaceful and just settlement of such differences as may arise between the two countries.

The Chinese Government repeats that the issue which requires to be first met is, as provided in the Council's Resolution, the withdrawal of Japanese troops which is to begin immediately and to be completed before November 16.

Death of Koo Ying-fen, Canton Opposition Leader

The death occurred at Canton Oct. 28 of Koo Ying-fen, a veteran Kuomintang member and devoted follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who played a leading role in the present Canton opposition movement against Nanking Government. Mr. Koo succumbed to blood poisoning after a protracted illness of several weeks. Upon his deathbed, he left a political will for China, urging peace and unity of the country in face of the national crisis. Mr. Koo is survived by his wife and a son.

Born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, in 1873, Mr. Koo had had a long political career and identified himself throughout his life time with the cause of the Revolution. After successfully passing the Imperial Examination under the Manchu regime, he studied law and economics in Japan. Returning to China in 1911, he participated in the first Revolution and served as chief secretary to the Kwangtung Provisional Government upon establishment of the Republic in 1912. He was chief secretary to the late Dr. Sun in 1923 and concurrently Finance Commissioner for Kwangtung Provincial Government. Upon establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, he was the first Minister of Finance and in 1928 was promoted Chief Political Official of the National Government. Since 1929, he had been in Canton and when Hu Han-min resigned from his presidency of the Legislative Yuan as a result of a serious difference with President Chiang Kai-shek, he took the lead in organizing the present Opposition Government at Canton against in Nanking authorities.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THE MARVELOUS FUSHUN COLLIERY

(*Continued from page 374*)

half-owned by the Imperial Government and the remainder by Japanese banks, corporations and individuals. The laborer who enters the Fushun concession to work in the mine, lives in a company house, buys his food from the company store, drinks and bathes in water supplied by the company and for recreation attends a moving-picture show operated by the company. His children attend schools operated by the company and if he or members of his family become ill they go to a company hospital and are treated by a doctor employed by the company. Also, it may be said—and this is a sore point with the Chinese—no citizen of the Chinese republic may ever hold an executive position or any other type of position where he might by any possible chances be called upon to give orders to a Japanese. When any Chinese reaches this point he is promoted out of the company's employ and is free to seek another job.

Various statements appear in the reports of the South Manchuria Railway Company regarding the amount of money which has been invested in the Fushun plant, one statement being that the equivalent of $90,000,000 in American money has been put into the enterprise with an additional $10,000,000 in the shale-oil plant. The total annual revenue is in excess of $38,000,000 against an expenditure of $35,000,000 in round figures.

There are two obvious weak spots in the enterprise, gigantic though it is: Although a vital enterprise of the Imperial Japanese Empire, it is located on foreign soil in the midst of a potentially hostile population. The other weak point rests in the fact that it is a government or state-owned enterprise and thus subject to the usual evils of officially-operated industrial concerns. Technical men claim the plant is over-staffed with Japanese officialdom, most of them politcal appointees who change with every change in administration in Tokyo. A Japanese engineer cited this as one of the reasons why the per-ton cost of production is at Fushun higher than that of the British-owned Kailan mines at Tientsin. Every time there is a change in political administration at Tokyo there follows a disgraceful squabble for the fat jobs at the Fushun colliery and since the appointees realize the jobs are temporary, they usually make hay while the sun shines and this leads to complications with the Chinese who resent the 100-percent Japanese monopoly supported and defended by the Japanese Army on Chinese soil. However, one does not need to listen to the Chinese complaints; the politicians in Japan who are out of jobs always air the complaints in exaggerated fashion every time there is an election. But they never seem to be able, when they get into power to effect reforms—possibly for obvious reasons. J. B. P.

Mukden, Oct. 23, 1931.

Alleged Withdrawal of Japanese Troops from Kirin

Japanese telegram from Mukden October 31 stated that, acting on instructions from Tokyo the Japanese troops stationed in Kirin began withdrawal from that day. Of the one brigade of infantry troops, the first platoon was stated to have completed evacuation from Kirin to Changchun on that date while the rest of the brigade were scheduled to complete evacuation within a few days. It was further stated that the Railway guard troops, which had been stationed in Kirin, were expected to withdraw far as Ssupingkai. A company of cavalry was also scheduled to evacuate to the same place.

Doctors Confer at Kaifeng to Combat Epidemics in Honan

The Review's correspondent at Kaifeng, Honan, reports that a conference of more than two hundred medical practitioners, both foreign and Chinese, took place in that city October 24. It was convened by General Chang Fang, chairman of the Provincial Famine Relief Association. He reported that nearly two-thirds of the population in some districts were suffering either from malaria, dysentery or cholera. Tun Fu-ting, a member of the Provincial Famine Relief Association, and Dr. Chow, a member of the Kaifeng Citizen Hospital Staff, explained that the epidemics were an aftermath of the flood, one of the principal causes of the malaria epidemic being the vast quantities of mosquitoes that had bred in the stagnant water which had collected.

When Chinese Generals Seek Sympathy

BY EDWARD HUNTER

MUKDEN, October 20.—There is probably no more touching sight in the world than a Chinese general seeking sympathy. The correspondent of the *Consolidated Press* Association knows, for he visited several at Mukden in their palatial residences which had been looted when the Japanese occupied the mainland.

Large strong boxes and curio cabinets stood emptied of their contents. The prized possessions earned in a life-time of warlording it over the neighbors and looting in approved military style had in turn been looted by the foreign invader. It was a sentimental sight, indeed, but strangely enough, little sympathy could be aroused.

As often as not the general had an immensely round face, a fierce moustache, and a huge corporation. I thought I could discern tears in the eyes of these braves as they would relate the humiliation to which they had been put by the Japanese soldiers who in virtually all of these expeditions were accompanied by Japanese reservists recruited from those neighborhood merchants and businessmen who were well acquainted with the contents of the homes.

Always there would be an heroic diatribe against the unfair tactics of the foe, "May I quote you?" I would ask the heroic warlord who in his time had orderd the execution of scores with a nonchalant gesture of his hand, and who invariably had a reputation for the ferocity of his statements denouncing the Chinese general with whom he happened at the time to be at war.

Then it was that the face of the general always would begin to tremble in anguish as he would explain that these were troublesome times, and that the Japanese kept such a strict watch over the press to see who gave out undesirable interviews, and couldn't the reporter please quote the general across the way? Not that he was afraid of being quoted, but you see, it was this way, and so it would continue.

But a list of the generals who had been looted during the coup was provided by a member of the Department of Public Englightenment of the Headquarters of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. This was obtained in a secret interview at a secret spot with the time set only an hour before. The Japanese were so carefully watching out for those who provided such enlightenment.

This Chinese liasion officer admitted that besides curios and other valuables, large stores of opium were taken from most generals, and also that virtually every warlord lost several expensive automobiles. The list of those looted included:

The Roster of the Looted Establishments

General Tang Yu-lin, present provincial governor of Jehol, whose main home was occupied by Japanese soldiers and his valuables, consisting of curios and silver ware, were removed. He has two other residences in Mukden which were likewise emptied.

Jehol is one of the most noterious opium-producing provinces in all of China, and the income from that source of tax revenue should amount to many millions. Except for the humiliation, therefore, General Tang's loss was fractional of what he owns, although three truck-loads were seen leaving one of his houses filled with the poppy product.

General Chang Tso-hsiang, governor of Kirin Province, was among the first whose home was entered and looted.

General Yang Tsang, chief of staff to the Northeast Frontier Army, even lost his furniture.

General Chu Kuang-mu, chief of the general department in the headquarters of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, chief of Telegraph Administration of the Four Eastern Provinces. Not so heavily looted, but his automobiles taken.

General Chu Lien, chief of the purchasing department of the Northeast Frontier Army, was confronted with an emptied home, He owed his present position to a reputation he once possessed for being impervious to "squeeze," that Chinese custom whereby a commission is extracted on every purchase by a servant, be he warlord's aide de camp or house-boy.

General Chang Chien Liu, chief of the Fengtien Province finance bureau, must re-furnish his home with curios and valuables, for most of his were taken.

General Chen Hsin-ya, who investigated the killed of the Japanese military officer, Captain Nakamura, the incident which preceded the occupation. General Chen, head of the gendarmeries, brought his man to Mukden the night before the occupation, but the Japanese lost interest in the suspect when the case came so near to being settled. Then the mysterious accident happened on the South Manchuria Railway which was given as the official reason for the coup. His home first was surrounded, but Chen fled in coolie clothes before the soldiers searched the residence. He lost his curios.

General Yu Chen, retired Honan Province warlord, has a home with plenty of strong boxes and curio cabinets, but they are now empty.

Major General Wang Yi-che, who was in command of the Peitaiyang arsenal where the so-called fighting occurred when the Japanese entered. He had an inkling of what was going to happen, so thoughtfully rented his home to a foreigner for protection. But the Japanese soldiers outside decided there was something suspicious about some passers-by and fired a volley into the residence. In the resultant medley several Chinese on the street lost their lives.

General Wan Fu-lin, governor of Heilungkiang Province, had two residences. Both were looted and one occupied.

As for Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young Marshal" himself, he was given special treatment. Lieut. General Honjo, commander of the Japanese who staged the coup, knows the Young Marshal personally. Under Honjo's orders the expensive residence of the Manchurian warlord was emptied and all its contents carefully crated and shipped to Peiping by way of Dairen after being inventoried and insured. All precautions were taken so nothing should be lost, while all expenses were paid by the Japanese government.

Simultaneously the Japanese controlled press ran two varieties of stories. One was that the Young Marshal had asked for the shipping of his furniture, and the other was that Japan paid the expenses in keeping with the centuries-old tradition of Japanese knighthood, the samurai, by which a warrior sends salt and provisions to an opposing general.

The foreign comment which seemed nearest to hit the mark, however, was heard at a gathering of American businessmen at the Mukden Club. One remarked:

"The procedure looks very much to me like handing an unwelcome visitor his hat and at the same very politely asking, "What's your hurry?"

Mukden Officials Lose Large Hoards

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is wondering what has happened to a personal fortune estimated at $80,000,000 silver, which was accumulated largely by his father, the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and somewhat increased by his own efforts.

At the same time, General Tang Yu-lin, the warlord of Jehol, and one of Marshal Chang's subordinates, is even more anxious about the whereabouts of a personal hoard estimated at $10,000,000 which he had piled up in the vaults of his Mukden home. General Tang Yu-lin, who is in Peiping now, has received what he regards as reliable reports that his fortune of ten million silver dollars has disappeared. He believes that the Japanese military have taken it. His fortune is based to a large extent on the production and sale of opium in the Jehol district, and exorbitant taxation. Residents of Jehol risked their lives a few years ago by appealing for his recall but their appeal was ignored. Naturally, says the *United Press*, the Chinese masses do not sympathize very much with his present losses.

The late Marshal Chang Tso-lin made an investment in 1920 which laid the basis of a great fortune. It is estimated that Marshal Chang Tso-lin bought about $7,000,000 silver worth of gold bars at a time when 85 cents silver bought one dollar gold. So these gold bars, which he never sold, and which went to his son when he died in 1928, are worth today in the neighborhood of $32,000,000. These gold bars were kept in vaults beneath one of the Marshal's houses in Mukden, and had not been moved at the time of the Japanese occupation. Whether they are still in the vaults remains to be seen.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

The Next Step in the Battle Against Opium

BY R. Y. LO (羅運炎)

VIII

(Concluded from last week)

After this brief review of the pros and cons of the monopoly system as a means of control or gradual suppression, one needs no explanation why the National Government did not choose to make the change. The issue is whether the National Government should abide by its traditional policy of Prohibition in suppressing the manufacture, sale, and smoking of opium and thus losing a big revenue of $100,000,000 which yearly flows into the private pockets of the militarists and opium rings, or should she endeavor to control the opium traffic through the creation of a sort of monopoly bureau. While the preponderant majority view of the Chinese is for Prohibition as the sole solution of the opium situation in China, there are a few honest souls who feel that the present opium situation in China can only be improved by a radical change of approach. Although there may be some who have ulterior motives in advocating for a monopoly system there can be little question however, of the sincerity of those who are responsible for the solution of the problem. The truth of the situation cannot be better understood than by a perusal of an editorial appearing in a recent issue of the *China Weekly Review*, an extract of which may be rendered as follows:

"*Regardless of how one may feel regarding the merits or demerits of the official monopoly system of opium control, one can't help sympathizing with government officials who see private interests amassing vast fortunes out of opium with no resulting revenues to the Government treasury.* The opium situation in China therefore is quite similar to the bootlegging industry in the United States where the Capones and other denizens of the underworld have amassed vast fortunes from the illegal liquor traffic *with little or no resulting revenues to the Government.* Any move toward governmental control of the liquor business in the United States immediately meets with the opposition of the prohibition altruists and the beer-rings, just as in China where opium suppression is *opposed by two interesting bedfellows*, the Anti-opium Association and the Frenchtown Opium Ring. The result is that the opium scandal in China is back where it was at the beginning. The Government's plan for the creation of a monopoly has been thrown out and there is happiness in two camps, the *Anti-opium altruists* and *the proprietors of the private opium ring, but for different reasons*, of course. *That the opium situation in China constitutes a major scandal* goes without saying, but that it is not a purely China problem is also obvious. The existence of official government monopolies in Japanese Formosa and every European colony from Portuguese Macao and British Hongkong to French Indo-China and Netherlands East-Indies, makes it a world problem that apparently will not be solved until the United States Government interests itself in the question and invites all the interested nations to send delegates to a conference in Washington for a real show-down on the suppression question."

***

That the National Government has chosen not to abandon its traditional policy of Prohibition is certainly something to be rejoiced and heralded as good news. But mere jesture and optimism will not suppress the evil. It must be coupled by will and action. The enormous increase in the illicit traffic of opium and narcotics recorded in recent years is appalling enough to shake the faith of even those who once believed strongly in Prohibition. There is perhaps no scheme of suppression in the world which achieves perfection except where the standard of public opinion impels the exercise of discretion in the use of drugs. But here in China, as pointed out by others the failure of suppression is not the fault of the Prohibition system but rather that the system has not been sufficiently tried out according to letter and spirit. There is nothing wrong with Prohibition laws, but laws without enforcement remain nothing but a dead letter.

The main obstacle to successful suppression, we all admit, is the greed of the recalcitrant militarists, who recognise no law over and above them. Inasmuch as these military satraps will always block opium suppression on account of "vested interest", they will equally obstruct, perhaps more vigorously, if the National Government seeks to take that interest away from them and have it vested in the treasury of its own. In other words, if the Central Government is powerful enough to force the militarists to give up their opium revenue, it will also have power to force the militarists to suppress opium, from which revenue is obtained. It is therefore our contention that under the present unsatisfactory conditions, while the Government cannot curb the growing traffic in opium, it will likewise fail even if it should adopt the monopoly system. On the contrary, it is our belief that the system, if adopted, will not help to curtail but will most probably tend to increase the traffic, for surely there will be multitudes who will counterfeit the labels and licenses to make the goods carry the appearance of being opium of the government monopoly. It is then a foregone conclusion that we will have an ever-increasing number of opium smokers to throng the cities and villages of China, not simply because smoking is made legitimate by the establishment of the monopoly but also because monopoly would bring in opium. From the practical point of view the monopoly plan of solution, then, is insoluble, but would make the matter worse.

Moreover, once the Government Monopoly is established, as witnessed in the case of the Power's Far Eastern Colonies, there is no likelihood of its abolition, for abolition means the abandoning of an established source of revenue which is hard to replace, especially when it amounts to hundreds of millions per year.

Action Necessary—Use of Force Justifiable

In light of the foregoing discussions, it seems the next step to take in the matter of opium suppression is not a change of policy or even the promulgation of more suppression laws. What is wanted is action, and for that matter, to resort to force, if necessary. The immediate step we should take, then, is the calling of a National Opium Suppression Conference by the National Government as soon as the present abnormal condition is over, to which all military governors whose words are considered laws within their respective territories should be invited to attend in person, and not by proxy. In addition, representatives of the chambers of commerce and other people's organisations, together with a limited number of experts may be invited to participate. The President of the National Government should act as ex-officio presiding chairman of conference.

Prior to the convening of this conference, however, a nation-wide survey of the opium situation in all its aspects, such as poppy cultivation, the approximate number of addicts, etc. should be made as accurately as possible so that full data may be available for information of the attending delegates.

A scheme of suppression measures should be drawn up by the present Opium Suppression Committee of the National Government to be laid before the Conference for its consideration, revision, and adoption. As soon as the plan for enforcement is agreed to, it ought to be pledged in honor and earnest by every attending delegate. In case of violation or infraction to any part or whole of the plan for enforcement thus agreed, the force and opinion of the whole country should be mobilized against the refractory party until he surrenders. Militaristic as this suggestion may appear, it seems no alternate is in sight for strict enforcement unless force is used and until the contumacious militarists are brought to terms. With one or two men of fists and bayonets thus tamed, other possible followers will surely think twice before they dare to defy orders of the Central Government.

After all is said and can be said of the obstruction of the militarists, the removal of them alone, we must confess, will not hasten the success of Prohibition overnight. For opium suppression is not ordinary reform. Considering the difficulty and immensity of the problem, opium suppression is an undertaking so colossal that it almost staggers imagination. Whether or not suppression of opium will gain strength and effectiveness as fulfilling the purposes of the above-proposed conference, time alone can tell. It must be recognised, however, that opium suppression does not affect the vested interest of the militarists alone. It affects the farmers, the manufacturers, the opium dealers, corrupt officials and gentry, and a host of others whose money interest will suffer and who will seek to block the reform in any way they can.

Indeed, opium suppression in China is a mighty big job, it is involved in bewildering complications. The financial and agricultural phases of the problem are most

acute. Fiscal readjustments will have to be made for the provincial coffers, plans and devices to assist the farmers in the substitution of some other crop for the poppy will also have to be made. Aside from these, the system of Consular Jurisdiction which is hampering the equal enforcement of the drastic opium suppression laws in the concessions and settlements must be terminated. Lastly, but not the least important, is the institution of a Scientific Research by which all phases of the opium problem are to be studied and the results to be disseminated.

In conclusion, we must admit, that our Government took the right step in repudiating the legalization scheme proposed, not only from a practical standpoint but also from the standpoint of race preservation, and people's welfare. As a state, we must think of the Government as duty bound to the principle of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. The true statesman must be visionary enough to see the future clearly and to see opium as a double form like that of the two-faced Janus. On the one side we see the brilliant money-god, on the other Beelzebub, head of our modern Inferno who must be cast out at all costs.

Again, from the point of view of political economy no state can afford its humanity to be laid waste as its capital in standing timber. The old Pagan, Varro, in his famous book on agriculture warns Roman landowners against utilising their high-priced slaves in malarial regions where they might die. For human beings are too valuable to be exploited for purposes of temporary fiscal gains. The cost of opium in human life far exceeds any other value and the victims of opium do not die out. They drag miserably through a diseased life and transmit their decay to following generations. We complain of the cost of militarism today but can we imagine the cost of opium when the illicit trade is made legitimate?

Customs Duties to be Raised to Pay for Flood Relief Loan

A Nanking telegram announces that a loan of $30,000,000 for flood relief secured on a 10 per cent increase on the customs tariff will be floated after approval by the Legislative Yuan. Last week the Central Political Council passed a resolution providing for a 10 per cent increase in customs duties between December, 1931, and August, 1932, and a 5 per cent increase from August 1, 1932, until the complete redemption of the loan. It is expected that more than $13,000,000 will be raised by the 10 per cent increase of customs duties for eight months. The sum will be used towards refunding the loan of $30,000,000. The money raised by the 5 per cent increase of customs duties will be used to pay wheat supplied by the United States. The imports to be exempt from these increased rates will be 58 articles under four groups. Group 1 includes 13 kinds of plain cotton cloth. Group 2 includes six kinds of colored cotton cloth. Group 3 includes seven kinds of sea products. Group 4 includes sundry kinds, namely, flour, cigarettes and cigars.

China Adopts New Regulations for Control of Drug Traffic

The Legislative Yuan on October 31 adopted a set of regulations designed to control the drug traffic in China. These regulations concern the importation into and the manufacture in China of all narcotics. Regarding importation the National Government is to fix annually the amount of drugs to be imported, this to include cocaine, opium, morphia and heroin, the amount to be precisely what is required for medicinal needs. So far as manufacture in China is concerned the regulations provide that all manufacture shall be prohibited until such time as the Government drafts laws governing the manufacture of drugs in this country.

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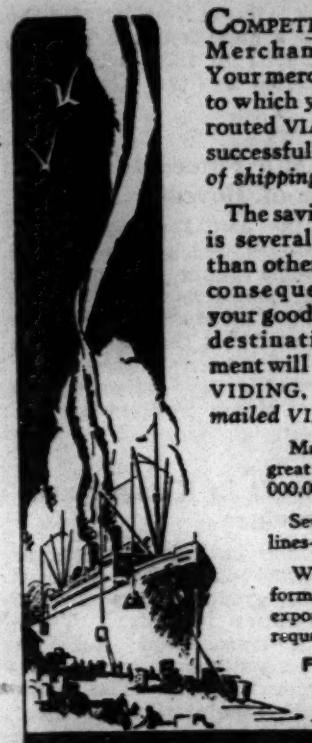

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Japanese Government Faces Huge Deficit for 1931-2 Fiscal Year

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo dated Nov. 1 stated that the Japanese Government faces a huge deficit of Yen 150,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1931 to 1932, according to careful investigations conducted by the Government Cabinet Ministers.

Hankow Japanese Oil Mill Forced to Close Under Pressure of Boycott

Under heavy pressure of the Anti-Japanese boycott, the Japan-China Oil Mill in Hankow, which is owned and operated by the Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Cotton Trading Company), has definitely announced to close as from November 1, according to a *Rengo* dispatch from Hankow on October 30. The dispatch stated that the Oil Mill had been hard hit in their business and forced to take such a step as they could not possibly obtain any further supplies of materials, and also their Chinese workers are in a state of general strike.

New Airdromes Being Built in Kiangsu and Anhui Province

Three new airdromes are being built in Kiangsu and Anhui, according to information emanating from the Ministry of War which is lending great encouragement to development of commercial aviation in China. Two of these airdromes are in Anhui province, one at Hopei and the other at Pengpu. The Kiangsu airdrome is located at Kiuyung, about 40 miles from Nanking. The landing fields are built by the respective provincial governments. Several new airdromes, built in Fukien and Hupei by the order of Ministry of War, have already been completed and are now in use.

Bubbling Well Site Chosen for New Public School Building by S.M.C.

A lot of land located on Bubbling Well Road between the existing Public School for Girls and the Bubbling Well Fire Station has been chosen as the site for the proposed new Junior Public School for Boys at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Public Works in a report submitted to the S. M. C. Education Board. The area available there affords ample facilities for the construction of a four-story building which will be capable of accommodating 400 to 500 pupils. The Education Board at a recent meeting has decided to accept the Council's offer of this site and will further convene to discuss the size and type of the building.

Cotton Mills and Dyeing Works Projected at Nanking in Kung Scheme

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Industries. in a scheme submitted to the Central Political Council on Oct. 28, recommended the establishment of cotton mills and dyeing works in Nanking with a view to developing the native cotton industry. The requisite machinery, he suggested, is to be purchased from Great Britain on long term credit secured on the surplus funds available from the British Boxer Indemnity Refund. According to the scheme, it is proposed to purchase 600,000 spindles and 5,000 spinning machines, which together with the machinery for dyeing works, are estimated to cost about 1,560,000 pounds sterling. In addition to the above, Dr. Kung's plan also calls for the establishment of artificial silk factories and paper mills for newsprint.

New Government Mint in Shanghai Said to Be Largest in the World

Claiming the distinction of being the largest and best equipped of silver-producing organizations in the whole world, the new Chinese Government Central Mint just completed in Shanghai after ten years of planning, scheming and construction will shortly start operation. The Mint is located on the northern side of the Soochow Creek at the very end of Gordon Road and is built of reinforced concrete and steel with a beautiful facade patterned after that of a Grecian Temple. The man chiefly responsible for the planning of the mint and installation of its plant together with all its manufacturing machines and units of precision is Clifford Hewitt, American Mint expert, who has been in China since 1920 to undertake the work on behalf of the Chinese Government. The plant is not only the largest in the world, but it is also most modernly equipped and is capable of turning out an output of $1,000,000 in 24 hours. Most of the machines, scales and melting furnances installed in the plant were purchased from the United States. The Mint gave a demonstration on Oct. 29, when all the mechanical devices were put in working order and shown to a group of press representatives.

Huchow Guild Building at Peking Road Site Nears Completion

The new Huchow Guild building at the corner of Peking and Kweichow Roads, construction of which has been in progress since February last, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupation at the end of the year. The building embodies a group of shops, an office-auditorium building and a memorial hall in commemoration of the late General Chen Chi-mi, who was a native of Hankow. The site, a two mow piece of land, on which the new structure is being erected, was formerly occupied by the Shao Hsing An Temple, a Buddhist convent which was relinquished following a protracted suit in the former Shanghai Provincial Court. The building was designed by Messrs. Brandt and Rodgers, local architectural and real estate firm. Messrs. Chu Shen Kee are the contractors. On the Peking Road front of the buiding, there will be a group of five shops, ground floors of which will be for rent. Behind the shops is the three-story guild office and audiorium building. The ground floor is a conference room with an accommodation for 200 persons and offices for the guild officers. At the western extreme of the ground floor is the staircase leading to the first floor which contains a big auditorium with sufficient accommodation for 500 persons. The memorial hall, with entrance on Kweichow Road, is a two-story structure of ordinary Chinese dwelling type in which Gen. Chen's picture will be displayed and a small altar will be built.

October Government Bond Market Featured by Loss of Twelve Points

The month of October witnessed a continued depression in the Chinese Government bond market which resulted in an average loss of rearly twelve points, according to the weekly bond market review issued by Messrs. S. D. Wang aud Company. This loss, it is pointed out, was exceeded only by that for September following the Japapese invasion of Manchuria when prices reached the lowest level ever recorded on the China Merchants Stock Exchange. During the early part of the month, it was generally expected that short of an open declaration of war between China and Japan, Government bonds would check their decline and that towards this end, the new regulations of the Exchange against artificial short selling would contribute materially. However, the gambling instinct of the bond dealers upset all calculations and the consequence was that while the major portion of the transactions for the month was undoubtedly speculative, the total volume of trade shrank to less than half of that of September and considerably below that of a month of normal times.

A study of the month's fluctuations in relation to the differences between the September and October closing prices shows that the decline during the month just closed was continuous and steadily progressive. With the exception of one week when prices regained about one point, the downward trend was uncheckable and prices reached their lowest point shortly after the arrival in Shanghai of the Canton peace delegation when rumors made it appear that Nanking and Canton were hopelessly at odds as to the formula for a rapprochement. Prices fluctuated upward and downward according to the character of the rumors.

Disbandment bonds took the brunt of the decline with 16.50 points, followed by 6% Consolidated which lost 14.30 points. The more speculative issues like the 20th year Customs. Consolidated Tax and Salt Revenue were off respectively 13.50, 13.85 and 12.00 points.

Disbandment bonds moved between high and low for the month a distance of 16.80 points, followed by the 20th Year Customs with 15.50, Salt Revenue with 14.70, Consolidated Tax with 14.60, Rehabilitation at 14.50 and 20th Year Tobacco at 14.00 points. All other issues fluctuated between 2.70 and 11.80 points.

Market Place on Peking Road Ready for Use

The new market place built by the Shanghai Municipal Council at Peking Road near the corner of Fokien Road is being completed and will soon be ready for use. One side of the market is bordered by the Soochow Creek. The new structure is modern in every respect and is constructed on reinforced concrete.

Court Police to Have Special Quarters Near Tribunal

Special quarters for the judicial police of the First Special Area District Court, North Chekiang Rord, is being built at the Tsepoo Road entrance of the tribunal. The old building will be demolished and replaced by the new one. The proposed structure will house four courtrooms and the document files.

New $10 Million Shipping Loan Awaits Government's Approval

Pending approval of the National Government and solution of the question of security, the Ministry of Finance will shortly issue a new public loan of $10,000,000 for the development of Chinese shipping industry. The Ministry is now engaged in the drafting of regulations governing the new loan issue and will submit the same to the Government Council for consideration.

Shop and Residential Buildings Ready on Avenue Foch

Two modern shop and seven residential buildings have been completed on Avenue Foch in the French Concession for the Dah Lee Realty Company, 2b Kiukiang Road. The shops occupy each side of the alley leading to the seven residences. All of these structures are of three stories in height and built of bricks and reinforced concrete. Modern sanitary equipment has been installed throughout the buildings and the electrical installations were done by A.I. Goss Company,

New Seaplane Completed Here Ready for Trial Flight

A new seaplane known as "Kiang Feng" or "River Phoenix" built by the Ministry of Navy has just been completed in Shanghai at the Naval Aircrafts Manufactory, according to a report in the *Shun Pao*. November 12 has been fixed as the date for a trial flight of the new plane on the river in front of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. The new aircraft is a sister plane of the "Kiang Ho" which has been in service for some time and the two planes are the first ones built by Chinese.

Work on 40 New Chinese Houses Progresses on Weihaiwei Road

Work is well under way on the construction of 40 modern Chinese houses and shops at the corner of Moulmein and Weihaiwei Roads, according to a report in the *Evening Post*. The new structure will be arranged in six rows. There will be ten shops which will be of up-to-date style with windows in the front. Entrance to the houses will be on Moulmein Road. Being two stories high, the houses will contain spacious rooms. The whole structure will be of gray brick. A central heating system and modern sanitation facilities are being employed. The houses will be ready for occupancy in December.

Industry Ministry Plans New Porcelain Works at Kiukiang

According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking, the Ministry of Industries is embarking upon a new industrial project aiming at the development of the porcelain industry of China, Plans are being drafted for the establishment of a porcelain factory at Kiukiang or some convenient center to be financed by appropriation from surplus funds of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund. Machinery of the now defunct China Porcelain Works at Kingtenchen, the famous porcelain center of Kiangsi province, will be utilized by the proposed company.

The proposal of the Ministry for the employment of surplus funds of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund as security for the purchase of spindles and other textile machinery on long-term credit basis has been approved by the Central Political Council and the Ministry is now consulting various Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai regarding such purchases and other related matters.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanghaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Chinese Post Service in Manchuria Sustains Heavy Losses

The postal service department of the Ministry of Communications at Nanking has received a report from the postal authorities in Liaoning Province, stating that since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the service has sustained heavy losses. In all the districts occupied by the Japanese militarists, the report points out, the Japanese occupation authorities force the Chinese to use Japanese stamps and consequently. the revenue of the service has been considerably decreased. The postal commissioner in Liaoning has filed a protest with the Japanese military authorities against their illegal act and usurpation of power, but it is doubtful whether the protest will produce any effect.

New Block of High Class Residences Completed Near Scott Road

Built in foreign style and conveniently situated on an extension of Scott Road near the Hongkew Park, a new block of high class residences for individual buyers is now reaching final stages of completion, according to the *China Builder*, local real estate magazine. The new houses are being built by the Realty Investment Company. Messrs. Wong King Kee are the general building contractors, while the plumbing, heating and sanitary engineering work has been undertaken by Messrs. Elm and Co., Ltd. The houses have been built at comparatively low costs due to economics resulting from mass construction operations and will be sold to individual buyers on the installment plan.

Native Grains Saved For Seed Purpose, U.S. Wheat to Feed Flood Victims

In order that grain reserved for seed purposes next Spring may not be consumed by people in the flooded areas in their desperation, the Ministry of Industries has instructed the authorities in those districts to adopt measures for the preservation of the seeds. Meanwhile, the National Flood Relief Commission is being consulted regarding supply of American wheat, first shipment of which arrived this week, to the farmers for consumption, while saving the native grains for sowing. It is understood that such an agreement has already been effected between the Commission and the Kiangsu Provincial Authorities, involving a loan of 20,000 piculs of American wheat.

New Customs Surtax For Flood Relief Approved by Nanking Council

The imposition of a 10 per cent Customs surtax on all luxuries for the purpose of flood relief, as proposed by President Chiang Kai-shek, was approved in principle at a meeting of the Central Political Council on October 28. President Chiang, in moving the adoption of the resolution, pointed out that owing to the unprecedented dimensions of the recent flood disaster, colossal sums of funds were needed to afford effective relief. While a relief loan for $80 millions has already been authorised and the first installment of $30 millions issed, the sudden invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese and the consequent slump in the market price of government bonds have rendered it extremely difficult to raise a relief loan at the present juncture. In view of these considerations and the urgency of the immediate relief, President Chiang said, an expedient has to be sought by the imposition of a new customs surtax in order to procure the necessary funds. According to President Chiang, the new surtax shall be levied at the rate of 10 per cent beginning from Dec. 1 until the end of July 1932. The total revenue from this source, it is estimated, will be approximately Tls. 13,400,000 which will be devoted exclusively to relief purposes. Thereafter, beginning from August 1, 1932, a smaller surtax, he further suggested, in place of the above at the rate of 5% of the Customs duty, should be imposed, the proceeds of which are to meet payment of interest and principal for the American wheat loan. This latter surtax will remain operative until complete redemption of the wheat loan.

Accompanying his suggestion, President Chiang also submitted to the Council meeting a set of draft regulations, governing the imposition of the new customs levy which, aften brief consideration, was referred to the Legislative Yuan for examination and adoption. According to the proposed resulutions, all import, export and transit duties provided for by the Customs Import and Export Tariffs, with exception of some specified articles, shall be subjected to the levy and the entire proceeds derived from the same shall be earmarked exclusively for relief purpose.

Local Garrison Commander Builds Pillar in Memory of Fallen Followers

In commemoration of his men lost during the Anti-Northern Punitive Expedition in 1927, Gen, Hsiung Shih-hui, Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung Area and concurrently Commander of 5th Division of the Nationalist Army, is building a tall monument at the corner of Lunghwa and Junchi Roads, near the Lunghwa Headquarters. The monument was designed by Fohzien G. Eed, German-educated Chinese arcitect of Chiming and Company. Work on the construction of the foundation of the structure was started a few days ago and it is expected to be completed in next March. The pillar will be 50 feet high in best grade Soochow granite of light gray color. It will be carved with the designs of clouds while the facade will bear an inscription in Chinese "Monument in commemoration for the war dead of the 5th Division of the Nationalist Army who lost lives in Anti-Northern Expedition." The project is estimated to cost more than $15,000.

S.M.C. Abandons Road Extensions to Curtail Expenses

Following its retrenchment policy in view of the heavy deficit in the 1931-32 budget, the Shanghai Municipal Council has issued a public notice through J. M. McKee, acting-secretary, announcing the recent decision of the Council abandoning its plan to construct several extension roads in various parts of the Settlement. The roads affected, according to the announcement, are Ta Tung Road, connecting the Soochow Creek with Shunteh Road and Lloyd Road, Thibet Road and Newchwang Road. The announcement stated that on or before November 16, if no opposition is forthcoming from the ratepayers, the proposed extension roads will be cancelled from the approved program. In another notification, the Municipal Council specifies that beginning January 1,1932, the manes of Taihing and Harbin roads will be changed to Thorne Road and that Thorne Road will be extended from Woosung Road to Urga Road.

Six-Story Godown Building Planned On Baikal Road Site

Six-stories high and of reinforced concrete and steel, a new and modern godown will shortly be erected on the corner of Baikal and Yangtzsepoo Roads by the China Transport and Storage Company, according to an announcement by directors of the firm. A. Corrit, local architect, is in charge of the construction plans for the new warehouse. Work on the building is expected to commence on January 1 next year and when completed there will be a total storage area of about 300,000 square feet. New and novel equipment for the handling and storage of various types of materials will be installed in the godown which will also be equipped with a number of big and powerful electric lifts capable of transporting trucks and other heavy forms of freight up into the high stories of the building. The China Transport and Storage Company has recently purchased additional property on Lay Road, near Yangtszepoo Road. The property fronts on the River at the intersection with the Yangtszepoo Creek. Twelve or more godown buildings with a jetty affording a direct landing from the River will eventually rise on the property, according to plans of the company.

Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway Expected to be Completed Next Year

Work on the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, connecting the provincial Capital of Chekiang and the border region of Kiangsi province, constructed and financed by the Chekiang Provincial Government, is well under way with the completion of the Hangchow-Chuki section of the line, covering a distance of 40 miles. It is expected that the entire line will be completed before the end of next year, according to reports from Hangchow. The section from Chuki to Anhwa of the Pukiang district was completed last month and will be open to traffic immediately. Early in December, the service will be extended to Iwu, while by February, 1931, the line will reach Kinhwa, the well-known ham producing center of China. The section from Kinhwa to Lanchi will be completed by next March, thus extending the line to approximately a distance of 160 miles. Sections below Hanchi to Kiangshan will be constructed in due course as the year progresses. Construction of the section from Hangchow to Lanchi of the new Railway will cost the Chekiang Provincial Government $4,000,000. More than $3,000,000 was borrowed from a banking syndicate in Shanghai, while the balance is being raised through mortgages and loans.

Chinese Government Makes Report on Thorburn Case

A note sent by the National Government of China to the British Government reveals the fate of John Thorburn, 19-year old Shanghai British youth, who left home suddenly on the morning of June 1 and was never heard from again. The Chinese note states that Thorburn was arrested early on the morning of June 2, near Quinsan (about 20 miles north of Shanghai) by soldiers attached to the First Regiment, with headquarters in Soochow. The story of his arrest, pieced together by government investigators from many sources, was that when the youth was called upon to halt and explain his trespass upon government property, he promptly drew a service revolver which he had obtained as a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and shot two of the Chinese soldiers. The remainder of the arresting party surrounded and disarmed the youth, who then attempted to battle with them addressing them first in Chinese and then in English. The soldiers, incensed at the wounding of their two comrades, both of whom later died in Shanghai hospitals, bound the youth's hands behind him, and discussed what disposition they would make of him. They took him to the railway station at Quinsan, and then by train to Soochow, where he was marched through the streets and taken beyond the limits of the city. When the soldiers and their captive had reached some distance from the city wall, they attacked him so violently that he died, and then his body was disposed of. The body is believed to have been burned, as the soldiers became alarmed when a general search was begun for Thorburn after agitation in Shanghai over his disappearance. No official record of Thorburn's arrest ever was made at the headquarters of the First Regiment, the soldiers having reported that their comrades had been shot by bandits who had escaped capture. The National Government informed the British government that Colonel Huang, commanding officer of the first regiment, and others connected with the incident, have been punished. Colonel Huang has been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

A London telegram states that the proposals made by the Chinese government (which have not been made public) are considered, by the British Government, a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the Thorburn incident.

Telephone Service....

WHILE the alterations going on in order to convert the telephone system in Shanghai to Automatic working do of necessity cause subscribers inconvenience and trouble, yet there are improvements being effected in the details of the Service as well as in the Physical Plant.

The number of complaints regarding the handling of traffic has fallen very substantially below that for the corresponding period of last year.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA

The November issue of the CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL (ready on November 16) will contain six timely articles on Manchuria, covering:

(1) JAPANESE RAILWAYS

(2) JAPANESE FINANCIAL INTERESTS

(3) JAPANESE MIGRATION INTO MANCHURIA

(4) JAPAN'S LOAN OPERATIONS

(5) JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

(6) JAPANESE TRADE WITH MANCHURIA

Those wishing to have the facts, presented in condensed and interesting form, pertaining to the political crisis in the Three Eastern Provinces should apply promptly for a copy as the supply is limited.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

CUSTOMS BUILDING

SHANGHAI

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of GUST NYLAND Deceased

Cause No. 3395
Special Proceedings No. 765
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GUST NYLAND, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before April 17 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

Mrs. Ladis Nyland,
c/o Fessenden & Holcomb
12 Kiukiang Road.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Religion vis-a-vis "Practicality"

Which Way Religion? by Harry F. Ward; The Macmillan Company, New York, 1931. 221 pages.

A friend, seeing this book on our desk said, "I see; we know what anything by Ward will be like." The implication was that Dr. Ward was iconoclastic and should be taboo by good, devout Christians. But these are the very persons who should be interested in this book. Goodness and devotion have not saved the world yet, and it is a question in our minds if they selfishly save individuals. This is a book to stab one wide awake.

The pith of Professor Ward's subject is contained in these few sentences chosen at random from two pages of his volume. "It is Jesus' plain teaching that the struggle for economic necessities regardless of justice and fellowship is both futile and destructive. Do the facts of modern life contradict or confirm him? It is his declaration that the economic necessities are to be provided only by seeking for justice and fellowship. . . It is concerning this matter that Protestantism, particularly in the wealthiest country in the world, needs to search its own soul. In so far as it has cultivated and strengthened the economic virtues, it has helped to develop the separating qualities of life—to produce the divisions of modern society, and the cleavage now appearing between this country and the rest of the world with the consequent renaissance of reliance upon force. . . If the higher values of society cannot win the victory over its appetites it must perish as does the body from overindulgence in the lusts of the flesh. If organized religion is ever to save the world it will have to renounce its sinful allegiance to the acquisitive society and develop the teaching of Jesus concerning the subordination of the practical aspects of economic behavior to its ethicalpossibilities."

Dr. Ward does not face an ethical religion. His idea is that "the poetic element of creative imagination" saves a religion from being merely a system of ethics. "If the ethical aspect of religion does not develop, then as civilization grows old there is no saving salt to keep it from decay. Its gods are many, all of them tolerated, and nothing more. Religious faith, like any other enthusiasm, is found rather amusing. The perennial talk about a revival of religion—meaning its magical forms and its mystic words—is futile. What chance in a scientific, acquisitive age has a magical, a mystic, an aesthetic, or a purely cosmic religion to be anything else than a feeble defense of outworn privilege, regarded with a polite cyncism by those who seek in vain thus to use it. The only religious awakening that can meet the need of modern man is one that will save him from frustration and futility by urging and holding him to the difficult task of making the civilization of which he now so glibly and deceptively talks. How else can he avoid the sins that have destroyed the works of his ancestors? How else can he come to terms with the cosmic problem? If he finds out how to live he will know, as always, how to die; and the universe, even though it be centered beyond the stars and only partly understood, will nevertheless find a sufficient vindication in his own creative struggle."

Dr. Ward feels that the religion of tomorrow must more closely unite man's thinking and action. If church union means more weight to the old system it will hasten disaster; if it means new vision it will show a way out to broader life and service. War, requirements for citizenship, justice to labor—these are the challenges to religion today, and in our author's opinion it cannot sidestep their demands for consideration.

October 31, 1931. G. B. S.

Japanese Art Year Book

The Year Book of Japanese Art, 1930-31; National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Japan, Tokyo, 1931. 253 pages with 74 plates.

This book has a short preface by Saburo Yamada, Chairman of the National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The volume is the work of his committee and it impresses one as having been done with great thoroughness. Exhibitions of Japanese Art, both in Japan and abroad, are enumerated, and there are descriptions of various Art Repositories and Treasures. Schools, Institutes and other organizations of Art are listed, as well as publications concerning them and the subject matter they teach or foster. There are also lists of Japanese artists, including those who follow Western methods of expression. In conclusion there is a chapter on The Division of the History of Japanese Art, followed by a bibliography of selected books on Japanese Art.

Almost one-third of the book is taken up by the 74 plates which are of sufficient size to show the artistry of the various exhibits. The book is painstakingly prepared, but is marred in several places by awkward terms of expression and by typographical mistakes. Perhaps these are really not to be mentioned when one considers that the book appears in a language foreign to its compilers and publishers. However, Japan has plenty of excellent English scholars, and it seems unfortunate to have a single page of such a book spoiled by poor English or by mistakes in printing. A painting of a Cock-fight listed as a "Cook-fight" quite changes the meaning!

The whole book serves to show the West that vital and inherent love of simple beauty which has persisted so many years in Japan and which causes the Japanese to hoard ancient treasures and carefully store them, arranging at certain seasons of the year exhibitions so that the public may share with the owners in the joys of the possession of art treasures.

The number of exhibitions (all held in 1930) which this book lists shows that Art is a very live issue in Japan. Of all the exhibits the one that has perhaps brought the most pleasure to Japanese artists was that held in Rome. The prospect of other similar exhibitions causes the narrator to felicitate himslf in these words,—"What is more delectable, it is equally thought by all that this tendency going a step further, old Japaese art will come more and more to be appreciated in Europe and America." We can all join in this desire, for beauty is sorely needed the world around and the West may still learn from the East as to its expression.

G. B. S.

October 31, 1931.

Shanghai Power Co. Removes Head Office to New Building

The Shanghai Power Co., which, since its acquisition of the electricity installation of the Shanghai Municipal Council several years ago, had used the old Municipality Electricity Department offices as its headquarters, transferred its head office to its recently erected building 95 Nanking Road, November 1. For the present the showroom will remain in the Sassoon Building.

The ground floor of the new building is in the main intended for showroom accommodation. The second floor is set aside for the consumers' accounts section. The third floor provides accommodation for the accountants and also the stores sections. The fourth floor is devoted entirely to the accommodation of the distribution engineer's section. The fifth floor accommodates the office of the assistant general manager, chief engineer, secretary and the cousumers' engineer. The sixth floor provides accommodotion for the offices of the president, the vice president and general manager, board room and conference room.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

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THE FATE OF KOREA—A WARNING TO CHINA

(*Continued from page 372*)

"On March 3rd the program for the funeral was carried out in all points according to arrangement. Seven thousand Japanese lined the streets....and there was a continuous line along the two miles from the palace to the place of burial....Chiefly in the capital, but in every considerable town, and even in villages, Koreans met together, sometimes with banners or the flag of the old regime, and formed processions, shouting *Mansei*.... women and children joined in these processions, which were never armed....Perhaps it is too much to say that if these processions had been left alone there would have been no violence....Processions were fired into as soon as they uttered their slogan, the fire brigades were called out and chased the fugitives with their bill-hooks. Swords and bayonets were as freely used, and in Seoul public safety was secured with machine-guns. The advent of the troops only made it worse, and in some cases there were massacres. One of the worst cases was at a village in the Suwon district, where the local Christians were surrounded in their church, shot down, and the church burnt over them....The severities were not confined to the dispersing of the processions. Thousands were arrested and imprisoned, not only for demonstrating, but taken from their homes on suspicion. The methods of interrogation were mediaeval, and so were the punishments." (A. Morgan Young, *Japan Under Taisho Tenno*, pp. 156-157.)

Whole Villages Burnt

The Japanese soldiers not only ruthlessly killed the innocent defenseless Korean people, but burnt whole villages and destroyed the grain supply. According to statistics of the massacre in Chiento during October to November, 1920, 3,128 Korean inhabitants were murdered, 2,404 homes, 31 schools, 10 churches and 818,620 bushels of grain were burned. (*New York Tribune*, February 7, 1921.)

Owing to the existence of an elaborate Japanese spying system in Korea, which is gradually being extended into China, every man of promise is closely watched. Every Korean must be registered and given a number by the police. Every time a Korean leaves a village or town he must register at the police station and reveal the nature of his business and his destination, and if the police finds out that the truth is not given he is subject to arrest and maltreatment. In other words, all Koreans are treated like criminals. The movements of any Korean who shows any ability or qualities of leadership are closely watched by spies, and the periodicals which he reads are censored by the post office for "dangerous thoughts." It is indeed a very good system of crushing any display of nationalism, for all Koreans of sufficient intelligent or force of character to liberate the Korean people from the shackles of Japanese imperialism are either in prison or driven into exile.

Here is an account of a massacre of Koreans in Northern Korea by the Japanese gendarmes:

"During the first part of March, after the people at this place had shouted for independence, fifty-six people were asked by the gendarmes to come to the gendarme station, which they did. When they were all inside the gendarmerie compound, the gates were closed, gendarmes climbed up on the wall and shot all the people down. Then they went in among them and bayoneted all who lived. Of the fifty-six, fifty-three were killed, and three were able later to crawl out of the heap of dead." (*The Korean Situation*, pamphlet issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in 1919). It is quite credible that savages in Japanese uniform who feel no remorse in committing brutalities on poor defenseless Koreans can have no compunction in massacring unarmed non-resisting Chinese soldiers and in throwing bombs on passenger trains and in using machine guns on defenseless civilians.

The sad fate of Korea is a severe warning to the people of China. The Japanese-instigated "independence" movement in Manchuria is designed to turn that vast expanse of territory into a second Korea, and if the Chinese people do not wake up to the seriousness of the situation, then all hope is lost for China.

Peping, October 20, 1931.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

MARIE MACON DE VALORES,
Plaintiff.
vs.
SANTOS DE VALORES,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3400
Civil No. 1520
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 26th day of October, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 24th day of October 1931, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon the Defendant herein: and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 26th day of October, 1931, the summons for Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant was not within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 19th day of October, 1931, MARIE MACON DE VALORES, the Plaintiff herein, filed an Affidavit to the effect that the Defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he ever resided in China, and that his last known address was Los Angeles, California.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 26th day of October, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 14th day of November, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China
October 26 1931.

Who's Who in China

Ma Hung-kuei, army officer; born at Taoho Hsien, Kansu, 1892; son of Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, well-known Mohammadan leader and chairman of the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Commission at Nanking: received his military training at a military school in Kansu; after many years of service in the Army, he rose to the position of Bandit-Suppression Commander of the border regions of Ninghsia, Shensi and Mongolia, 1916; Commander of the 5th Mixed Brigade of Kansu Army, 1922; commander of the 7th Division of Northwestern Army, 1925; commander-in-chief of the 4th Route Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927 and later in the same year, was transferred to the command of the 4th Army; Commander of the 17th Division and concurrently member of Shangtung Provincial Government, 1928; commander of the 64th Division and concurrently commander of the 11th Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces and member of Honan Provincial Government, 1929; field-commander of the 15th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces and concurrently commander of 35th Division, 1930-31; address: Headquarters of 35th Division of National Army, Kaolan, Kansu.

馬鴻逵字少雲
Ma Hung-kuei

馬鴻逵字少雲，年三十九歲，籍甘肅導河縣，蒙藏委員會委員長馬福祥之次子，清宣統二年畢業甘肅陸軍學堂，民國四年六月充甯陝蒙邊剿匪司令，五年三月充甯夏新軍司令，十一年一月充陸軍第五混成旅旅長，十四年九月升充西北陸軍第七師師長，十六年一月升充國民聯軍第四路總司令，是年六月改充第四軍軍長，十七年十月縮編爲第十七師師長兼山東省政府委員，十八年六月改爲國民革命軍陸軍第六十四師充師長，兼討逆軍第十一軍軍長兼河南省政府委員，十九年三月充討逆軍第十五路軍總指揮，兼陸軍三十五師師長，現供斯職駐節甘肅皋蘭縣。

H. B. Campbell
1265 Bubbling Well Road
(near Seymour Road)
Shanghai

Men and Events

Hallett Abend, correspondent of the *New York Times*, departed from Shanghai for Manchuria end of last week.

Edwin Haward, editor of the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, departed during the week for Manchuria to make a first-hand study of the China-Japanese situation.

Another of those "strikes" is in progress on the Nantao (Shanghai suburb) streetcare lines. The cars are being operated as usual, but the conductors collect no fares from the passengers.

Dr. Rafael Palma, president of the University of the Philippines, departed from Shanghai for Manila November 3 after having been in Shanghai, for several weeks attending the Institute of Pacific Relations conference.

George Hanson, U. S. Consul General at Harbin, on instructions from Washington, made a trip during the week to the Tsitsihar district in order to get first hand information, particularly as regards Japanese activities at the Nonni River bridge and the alleged movements of Soviet troops.

The passport examination office of the Bureau of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai has been moved to its new premises on the 5th floor 38 Avenue Edward VII. (in the same building occupied by the *China Weekly Review*.)

Dr. David L. Crawford, President of the University of Hawaii, addressed the faculties and students at the Chiao-tung University on the subject of "A Challenge to the Chinese Youth" at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen commemoration service November 2.

Announcement is made from Tokyo that the through transportation by rail of parcels between Asia and Europe, which was decided upon at the Asia-European Connective Transportation Conference held in Tokyo last summer, will be commenced on November 15.

Leonard N. Green, American consul at Belfast, Ireland, has been appointed consul at Swatow and after a visit to his home in Detroit, Michigan, will come to China to assume his new post. Mr. Green will succeed David C. Berger, who will be transferred to Tsingtao.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, who for many years has been prominent in Y. M. C. A. work, arrived in Shanghai during the week from North China. After spending a few days here he is proceeding south. He is due back here early in December and will make a series of public addresses.

The salt gabelle revenue deposited in the Bank of China branch at Newchwang has been seized by the Japanese authorities and removed by force. It is to be used in Mukden for the Peace Maintenance Committee, an organisation set up under Japanese supervision since the occupation.

The annual general meeting of the American Legion, Frederick Ward Post was held in the American Club, Shanghai, November 2, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—G. F. Shecklen, commander; F. Courtney, vice commander; E. H. Logan, adjutant, and G. B. King, finance officer.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who came to Nanking for two days at the express request of General Chiang Kai-shek in order to discuss the situation in Manchuria, returned to Peiping October 31. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang travelled in his private airplane. Wellington Koo, former Premier of China, accompanied him.

The Lockheed-Sirius monoplane in which Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, flew to China from New York, was shipped from Shanghai aboard the Dollar liner *President McKinley* October 30. The plane is to be removed from the vessel at Los Angeles and will be re-shipped to Burbank, California, where it will be assembled and overhauled. The plane was damaged in an accident on the Yangtsze River at Hankow about a month ago when it was being lowered from the British airplane carrier *Hermes*.

A Nanking telegram announces that passport regulations will be strictly enforced as from November 1 in view of the completion of the trial period of three months, according to information at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Heretofore, aliens arriving in China without the proper visa were permitted to obtain same at the port of entry by payment of certain fees while those already residing in the country could have their passports visaed free of charge. However, from now on, foreigners arriving at any port without the proper visa will be dealt with according to Article 4 of the passport regulations under which they will not be permitted to land. Foreign residents in China hereafter will have to pay the regular fees for a visa.

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(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

The CHINESE NATION

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Shanghai

Japanese Occupy Tsitsihar

A special telegram to the *Shanghai Evening* Post from Mukden November 3 stated that General Honjo had issued an ultimatum to troops of both General Ma Chu-san stationed at Tsitsihar and General Chang Hai-peng at Taonan, ordering them to withdraw their respective armies 10 kilometers from the Nonni River, south of Tsitsihar thus enabling the Japanese repair gang to reconstruct the railway bridge which was destroyed by Ma Chu-shan several days ago during the course of fighting with troops under Chang Hai-peng.

The repair gang belonging to the South Manchuria Railway, is being protected by Japanese forces dispatched to the scene by General Honjo. The official report from Honjo's office stated:

"Regarding the repair of the railway bridge over the Nonni River near Tsitsihar, practically half a month has elapsed since the bridge on the Taonan-Angangchi Railway was destroyed by Chinese troops under General Ma Chu-shan, Heilungkiang Province.

"The Taonan-Angangchi Railway was constructed by Japanese capital and in view of this fact, maintenance of traffic is a question of great concern to both Chinese and Japanese interests. The Japanese consular authorities repeatedly have requested General Ma Chu-shan to repair the bridge and reopen traffic.

Big Loss Seen

"This season when staple products are being transported will cause a great loss to both the Taonan and South Manchuria lines in the event traffic is thus interrupted. Under the foregoing considerations, both the Taonan and S.M.R. lines have decided to commence repairs under Japanese military protection, beginning November 4.

"With the view of facilitating repairs and preventing unexpected trouble, the Japanese Army, November 2, notified both General Ma Chu-shan and General Chang Hai-peng, warning them to withdraw their troops to positions 10 kilometers each side of the bridge and not to use the bridge for tactical purposes. It is needless to mention that in case either side obstructs repairs, the Japanese Army will take all necessary measures to project the position regardless of the activities of either Chinese army."

Tsitsihar Occupied by Japanese

A *United Press* telegram from Geneva on the same date said there was grave anxiety in official circles when the Secretariat of the League of Nations received official confirmation of earlier reports that Japanese troops had occupied Tsitsihar, the provisional capital of Heilungkiang Province, Manchuria. Tsitsihar is north of Harbin on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly owned and operated by China and Soviet Russia. Competent officials of the League of Nations fear that a Japanese occupation of Tsitsihar would certainly provoke a conflict with Soviet Russia. Such a conflict, it is declared, would inevitably involve Europe and perhaps the United States.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations also received official confirmation that Japanese engineers have been sent to repair railway bridges over the Nonni river.

The latest reports caused League of Nations officials to view the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria from a position more grave than ever before.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF JAPANESE EXPANSION IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from page 368)

former one—all this forms a giant state-capitalistic system. The Japanese state is the chief capitalist in the fields of Manchuria. As much as a half of all the invested capital is right under the direct control of the state of Japan. Apart from this all the remaining private capitalistic business men are solidly linked in an orderly unified body by a certain social and public discipline. It springs from their great dependence on the many state-controlled big economic units and also from the well-developed system of direct administrative regulation. Many institutions, such as Chambers of Commerce, different societies, residents' councils, exchanges, etc., are conducting effective work in addition to that of the regular administration system.

Harbin, October 29, 1931.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular **Business Done** 1,500,000 Shares
November 3

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Sat. Oct. 31	Mon. Nov. 2
23½	7	1.00	Adams Express	8½	9
182¾	69	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	85⅝	85
42¾	14⅛	2.00	Allis Chalmers	16⅜	16½
129¾	72	4.00	American Can	83¼	80⅛
51¾	12⅛	—	American &ForeignPower	15¾	16
31½	4⅞	—	American& For. Power W.	8⅛	8
58½	20	2.00	American Smelting	24⅞	25
201¾	121½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	137¾	137½
132¾	75⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	90	89¼
80¾	23	3.00	American Waterworks	33	32⅝
43¼	13	—	Anaconda Copper	15⅞	15⅞
87⅞	28⅜	4.00	Baltimore & Ohio	35	33⅜
70⅜	24	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	26¼	26½
76½	37	*3.00	Borden Company	46⅞	47
20¾	10	1.00	Borg Warner	12½	12½
45¾	12⅛	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	15⅜	15
131⅛	33⅜	—	Case J. I.	50⅜	50¾
54⅛	15⅝	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	24	23½
25¾	11⅞	1.00	Chrysler	15⅞	16⅛
20¾	5¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	7⅝	7⅞
45⅞	16¾	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	22½	21¾
12	4¾	.40	Commonwealth & Southern	5⅜	5½
2¾	⅝	—	" warr.	⅞	⅞
109⅝	61¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	72⅞	72⅞
12	5	—	Continental Oil	8⅛	8⅛
86⅝	37⅛	3.00	Corn Products	47⅛	48⅜
3⅜	1¼	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2⅛	2⅛
78¾	44½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	56¾	56
107	54¼	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	59	58¾
185¾	93¾	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	109	106
61	14⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	19⅞	19⅞
38⅜	5¼	2.50	Fox Film "A"	8	7⅞
54¾	24¾	1.60	General Electric	30⅝	30½
56	30⅝	3.00	General Foods	36	36¼
48	22½	3.00	General Motors	26¼	26⅜
84⅛	23	5.00	General Railway Signal	32	32¼
58¾	9¼	—	Gillette	15⅛	14½
42½	18	2.50	Gold Dust	22	21⅜
20⅞	5	—	Goodrich Rubber	6⅞	6⅞
52¾	16¾	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	23½	24½
22⅝	6¼	1.00	Granby	Unq.	Unq.
62½	17¼	4.00	International Cement	22¼	22¾
4	⅝	—	International Combu. Eng.	Unq.	Unq.
60½	23½	2.50	International Harvester	30⅜	31½
20⅛	7½	4 60	International Nickel	9	9⅜
38¾	14	1.00	International Tel.& Tel.	16¾	17
80¾	31⅛	3.00	Johns Manville	32	31¼
31½	10¼	1.00	Kennecott	14¾	13⅞
27¾	5⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	8	8
91	42	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	56½	56½
63½	27⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	41	40½
21⅞	10	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	14¾	12⅜
19	5	—	Ludlum Steel	7⅞	7½
29¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	12½	12½
40⅞	15¼	4.00	Nash Motors	18¾	18¾
14¾	5	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	6⅛	6⅛
132¼	50	4.00	New York Central	53	50¾
11	3⅞	—	North American Aviation	Unq.	4⅞
54⅞	30	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	35⅞	35½
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	5⅛	5⅛
50¼	10½	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	15⅜	15⅜
64	29⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅛	31⅛
8½	3¾	.20	Pennroad Corporation	4⅛	Unq.
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	6⅝	7¼
96	52½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	63	63¼
27½	10⅞	—	Radio Corporation	13½	12¾
24½	7	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	7⅝	6½
54½	35⅞	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	38¾	38¾
63¼	31	*2.00	Sears Roebuck	42⅜	43¼
10¼	3½	—	Shell Union	5¼	4¾
23⅜	9¾	—	Simmons Company	13	12¾
26½	13¼	1.60	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	14¾	15
54½	28⅝	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	34	34½
88⅜	29¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	39¾	39½
53½	28⅜	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	34½	34⅞
36¼	15⅛	2.00	Texas Corporation	19½	19¾
55¾	21⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	28	28
18	3⅝		Trans America	4	4
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	36⅛	35¾
205⅛	101⅛	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	104	102½
38⅞	12½	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	15¾	15½
31	10⅝	.75	United Corporation	14	13⅞
37½	20	1.20	United Gas Improvement	22⅞	22⅞
20⅜	5⅝	—	U.S. Rubber	7	6⅞
152⅜	62¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	67½	66⅝
76¾	13½	—	Vanadium	19¾	18⅞
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7	6½
107¾	39⅜	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	46¼	45¾
72⅝	43⅝	2.40	Woolworth	57	53½

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American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1931 High	Low	Book Value	Par Value	Div.	Stocks	Earn. 1930	Estimated Earn.Full Year 1931	PRICE Mon. Oct. 26	Tues. Oct. 27	Current Yield
109⅜	52⅞	40	no	3.00	Air Reduction	6.32	4.75	65⅝	63⅞	4.6
60	35	137	100	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining	6.24	4.00	43 Bid	42	11.9
43	14	16	no	3.00	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	4.43	4.45	20	19¾	15.8
52½	12¼	22	no	3.00	Caterpillar Tractor	4.63	1.50	15¼	14¾	20.0
62¾	32	43	no	2.50	Continental Can	5 04	4.00	39½	39⅛	6.4
18	3¾	—	no	—	Coty, Inc.	0.86	- -	5¼	5	- -
23	12⅛	22	no	1.00	Diamond Match	1.59	1.25	16	15½	6.4
74⅜	20¼	17	no	6.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	5.32	5.00	30	30¼	13.3
60¾	17¾	37	no	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	2.56	2.85	23⅝	23	4.3
7	4⅛			.222†	F'damental Trust "A"			5	4⅞	9.2
7¼	4½			0.30†	F'damental Trust "B"			5⅜	5	12.0
73⅛	40	65	no	4.00	Gen. Amer. Tank Car	7.95	6.00	46	45½Bid	8.8
16¼	6½	24	100	—	Int. Printing Ink	6 84	.10	7¼	6¾Bid	- -
43⅞	15¾	71	no	2.00	Mack Trucks	2.60	nil	21¼	21	9.5
83¾	38¾	17	10	2.80	Nat'l Biscuit	3 41	3.00	47⅞	47	5.7
39¾	15⅛	29	no	1.50	Nat'l Cash Register	3.00	2.00	17½	17½	- -
50¾	20½	15	no	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	4.11	3.50	28⅛	27⅜	9.4
88	26½	22	no	10% S	North American Co.	4.16	4.00	39⅞	38⅝	10%S
59½	20¼	24	no	2.50	Otis Elevator	3.44	2.95	25⅝	25⅝	10.0
65¼	38⅝	40	no	5.00	Safeway Stores	9.02	5.50	59⅜	48	10.4
67¾	29	74	no	4.00	United Fruit	6.76	4.24	33½	32¼	12.5
86¾	9	63	no	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	4.42	1.15	10½	10⅜	10.0

† — Interim Dividend—6 months
S — Stock Dividend

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 28th October, 1931.

The deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations has accomplished nothing definite and the Sino-Japanese dispute seems as far as ever from a settlement.

A further large number of small Banks in America have closed their doors. During the week a shipment of Yen 15 million has been made by Japan to the U.S.A. and more has been arranged for. The New York/Japan Cross rate has declined this week from 3.95⅜ to 3.88¾.

The elections taking place in Great Britain yesterday are causing world wide interest and are swinging towards a considerable National Government majority.

Silver:—Opened on the 22nd inst at 16¼d. for spot and 17d. forward and G. $0.29⅜, and closes today at 17 1/16d. and G. $0.29⅛. China has both bought and sold: India has been a buyer; America has shown little interest.

Exchange:—The official T/T on rate on London on the 22nd inst, was lowered during the day from 1/7⅛d, 1/7⅛d, 1/7⅛d, to 1/6⅞d; on the 24th inst. raised to 1/7⅛d; where it now remains.

The market opened on the 22nd inst. at 1/7⅛d, G $31⅛ and Yen 154½, but all day a strong merchant demand prevailed, and eventually carried rates down to 1/7d. G. $31/1⅜ and Yen 156½; 4 m/st Cr. were fixed with cover, at ⅜ different in sterling and 1¼ difference in G. Dollars. Gold Bars opened at 709, and closed at 716 10

On the 23rd inst. the market opened strong at 1/7⅛d, G. $ 31⅛ and Yen 155½, and rapidly advanced to 1/7 7/16d, G. $ 32 1/16 and Yen 153, by midday. At the close 1/7⅛d, G. $ 31½ and Yen 151 were available. Gold Bars opened at 713.50 to close at 699.50.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 66,521,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,407,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 181,340,000 an increase of $ 1,310,000
Estimated value Tls. 197,085,000 as against Tls. 218,441,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 22	Friday Oct. 23	Saturday Oct. 24	Monday Oct. 26	Tuesday Oct. 27	Wed. Oct. 28
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/3 540	1/7 16	1/6⅞	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7⅛ 16⅞	1/6⅞	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7¼
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 7/16 16 1/16	1/6 15/16	1/7 5/16	1/7 5/16	1/7 5/16	1/7 5/16
T/T on India	86,182	108 105¼	104½	106¾	107	107	106
T/T on France	754,000	811 791	786	797	798	795	795
T/T on N.Y.	29,685	31⅜ 31	31	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
T/T on Demand		31⅞ 31	31	31⅜	31½	31¼	31¼
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		138 134	133	134	135	134	133
T/T on H'kong	79 585	78nom. 78	77⅝nom	77⅝nom.	77⅜nom.	77⅜nom.	77⅜nom.
T/T on Japan	65.800	154⅛ 158 1/16	158½	156½	156½	156½	156½
T/T on Batavia	73 570	78 76	76	78	78	78	78
T/T on Straits	80 060	145 1/16 149 1/16	149½	146½	146½	146½	146½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/3.756						
4m/s B/L D/P	—						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	1/4 006						
4m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P	806.053						
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	31.867						
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	16⅜	16 1/16	17 5/16	17 5/16	17¼	17 5/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 29¾ Tls.	G.$ 29½ Tls.	G.$.30 Tls.	G.$.29¾ Tls.	G.$.30 Tls.	G.$ 29⅝ Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	716.00 Tls.	699.50 Tls.	705.00 Tls.	704.00 Tls.	710.00 Tls.	706.00 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.00 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.00 Tls.	112.00 Tls.	112.00 Tls.	112.00 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.75	72.7125	73.0	72 7	72.7875	72.8125
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 99.21
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 3.90¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, ,, 4 ,,	5⅝	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/2 1/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅞%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/5¾

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 29, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	63½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	83	6.32
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	50½	12.28
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	91	5.57
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	22¾	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	58	11.25
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	80	7.72
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	42½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture... ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	49	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	55	11.10
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	97	6.76
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	89½	8.07
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	14	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	100½	6.54
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	68¼	8.50
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	74⅞	7.74
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	103	6.76
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	45	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	56¼	10.37
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	12½	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	48¼	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	40	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	50	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	96	12.45
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	64	10.11
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	84½	9.01
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	28¾	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	15⅛	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	32¾	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	71	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	30	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	14	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	14⅞	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	44	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	8	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	7⅝	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	10¼	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	61	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	61	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	59	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	41	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	37½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	70	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	20	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	15	—

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STEEL WORKER, September 9

(Agents: U.S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 500	*Pls.* 1,797
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	1,084
Sheets, Plain	,,	381
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	,,	1,993
Tubes	,,	1,211
Tees	,,	166
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	5,343
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,931

KINAI MARU, September 9.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 300	*Pls* 1,035
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	*Pls.*	79
Fibre Sheets, Vulcanized	,,	66
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	291
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength ..	,,	21
Sulphur Black	,,	203
Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*	1,331
,, Prepared, in Tins	,,	12
Wax, Paraffin	,,	337
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	47,383
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 170	*G. Units* 10,624
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	5
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units.*	5,548
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	15,707

LISBON MARU, September 10.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls* 2,280	*Pls.* 8,071

HEIAN MARU, September 10

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	2
Skins, Goat, Untanned ..	*Pcs.*	1,000

WISCONSIN, September 12.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Paper, Common, Newsprint	*Pls.*	2,757
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup ft.*	307,136
Ordinary Sawn ...	,,	1,304,979

TAIYIN, September 12.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Brass Strips	*Pls.*	14
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates Plain...	*Pls.*	240
Glucose	,,	420
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,876
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	178
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	450
Turpentine, Vegetble ...	*Galls.*	208
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,231

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, September 14.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Screws	*Pls.*	62
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	376
Apples, Fresh	,,	41
Canned Awabi	,,	83
,, Fruits	,,	41
Cotton Blankets	,,	2
Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls* 621	,, 1,878
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Cow	,,	13
Oil, Coconut	,,	18
Oranges, Fresh	,,	751
Ink, Printing	,,	32
Paper, Writing	,,	42
Coffee	*Catties*	198
Chocolate	*Lb.*	888
Cigarettes	*Mille*	300
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G Units*	2,072

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 14.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	16
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2 00
" Pongees, Manchurian	,,	0 91
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls* 60	*Pls.* 58.07
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Shanghai	*Bls.* 50	,, 49.75
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	*Bls.* 40	,, 20.25
White, Shanghai	,, 285	,, 280.42
Silk, Waste:		
Antung	*Bls.* 106	,, 301.24
Hair, Human	*Pls.*	50
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	1,800
Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	,,	9,000
Rugs	,,	6

KENTUCKY, September 14.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable ...	*Sup.ft.*	684,907
Ordinary, Sawn...	,,	726,160
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	4
Motor-trucks, Chassis of	,,	1

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 15.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Rice	*Pls*	448

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Sept. 15.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars,	*Pcs.*	1
Motor-trucks, and Chassis of	,,	10
Cobalt, Oxide of	*Pls.*	15
Flour, Wheat	,,	17
Oranges, Fresh	,,	83
Leather, Patent	,,	4

PRESIDENT WILSON, Sept. 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	*Bls.* 45	*Pls.* 44.34
Shanghai	,, 35	,, 34.28
White,	,,	,, 275 ,, 271.91
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 20	*Pls.* 19.89
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 34	,, 105.05
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.26
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Kiukiang ...	,,	36
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	66
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	27
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	51
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	555
,, Hangchow	,,	11
Brassware	,,	89
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Chinaware, Fine	,,	39
Feathers, Duck	,,	38
,, Goose	,,	28
Woodware	,,	38
Wool, Sheep's	,,	666

KINAI MARU, September 19.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 180	*Pls.* 177.58
Yellow, Tsingtao	,, 20	,, 19.54
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 20	*Pls.* 20.00
,, Waste, S'hai	,, 42	,, 141.80
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 31	,, 100.57
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	,,	551
Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	65
Egg, Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	117
Feathers, Goose	,,	89
Oil, Wood	,,	905
Wool, Sheep's	,,	140

TAIPINGYANG, September 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang, etc.	*Pls.*	310
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	*Pls.*	638
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	43
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai	*Bls.* 10	,, 9.01
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	12,000
,, Rush	,,	60,000
Skins, Dog	,,	3,200
,, Weasel, Untanned	,,	4,000

PRESIDENT TAFT, Sept. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 305	*Pls.* 29.869
Yellow, ,,	,, 25	,, 24.65
,, Hankow, etc.	,, 85	,, 84.72
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	40.95
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	132
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	376
Brassware	*Pls.*	27
Feathers Goose	,,	51
Treasure:		
Gold Ears	*Hk. Tls.*	7,719075

PRESIDENT HOOVER, Sept. 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, White..	*Pcs.*	40
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	375
Zinc Plates	,,	41
Canned Asparagus	,,	27
,, Fruits	,,	41
Dextrine	,,	61
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength..	,,	50
Ink, Printing	*Pls.*	106
Milk Sugar,	,,	84
Oranges, Fresh	,,	325
Paper, Common Printing	,,	628
,, Kraft	,,	938
Pitch	,,	466
Soda Ash	,,	840
Machines, Adding	*Pcs.*	3
,, Calculating ...	,,	9
,, Sewing	,,	6
Motor-cars	,,	13
Motor-trucks, and Chassis of	,,	4
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	699
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	429
Files	*Doz.*	4,254
Lemons,	*Mille*	60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	13,947
Lacquer	,,	3,041
Paints	,,	182
Varnishes	,,	50
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup.ft.*	3,150
Infants' Foods	*G. Units*	4,839
Machinery	,,	7,761
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	3,655

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, September 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Ammonia, Anhydrous...	*Pls.*	75
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,936
Macaroni	,,	28
Paper, Printing	,,	1,523
Wood Pulp, Chemical...	,,	400
Motor Passenger Cars ...	*Pcs.*	5
Skins, Lamb	,,	169
,, Kid, Plate	,,	45
Timber:		
Laths	*Mille*	600
Softwood, Merchantable	*Sup ft.*	67,214

IKOMA MARU, September 28.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*..1,820	*Pls.* 6,438

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII **SHANGHAI**

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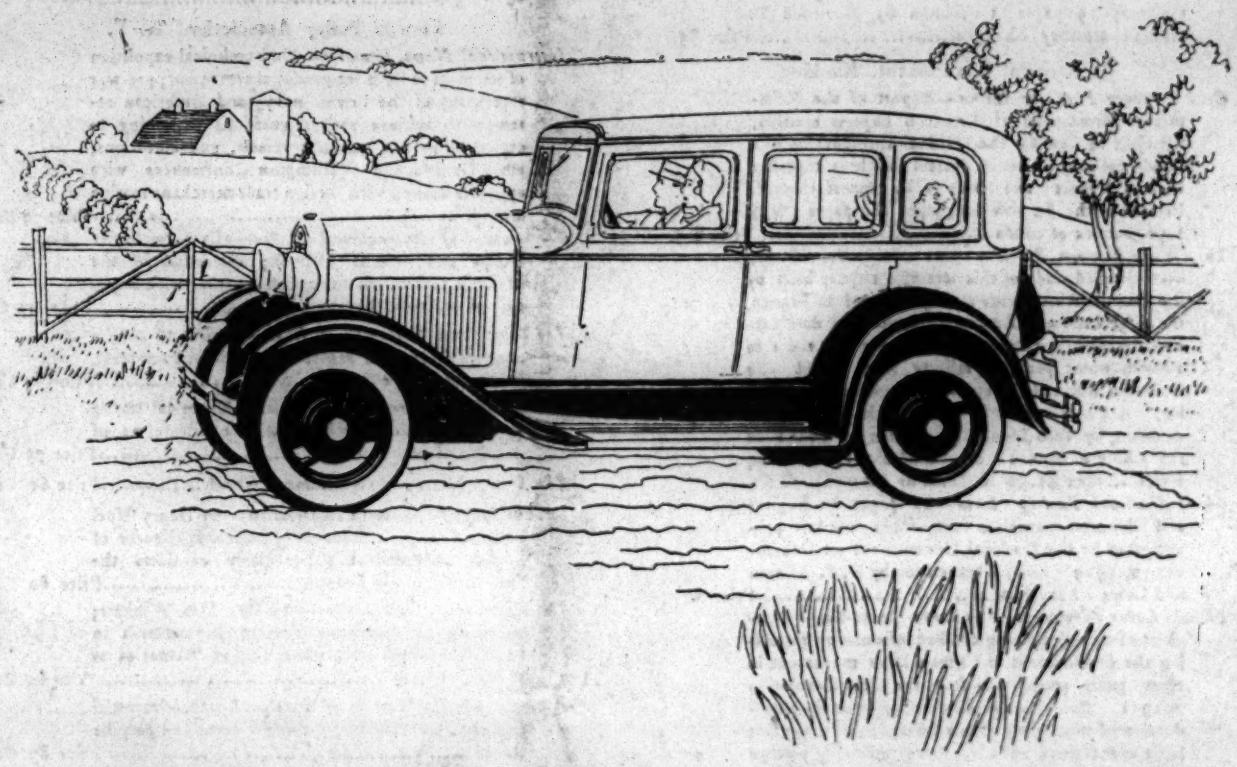
TODAY'S New Ford



ALTHOUGH it is not Ford policy to make annual models, more than 200 changes and improvements have been made in the Model A car since its introduction in December, 1927. Today's Model A combines all the practical modern developments along with the original qualities of efficient performance that won for it such universal approval and admiration when it was first brought out.

Today's Ford car is always new; it is the latest Ford. Sudden artificial depreciation does not destroy its value. What does this mean to the owner of a Ford car? First of all, it means continued satisfaction with his purchase. When he decides it is time to buy another Ford he can do so regardless of season, knowing that his new car will be really new and that it incorporates all the developments approved by Ford engineers. Nothing has been held back longer than was necessary to perfect it.

Many improvements are unseen, as in the chassis where they contribute to the economy of manufacture or use, to safety, reliability or long life. On the other hand, there are a number that can be seen and appreciated by all. A few of those made since January 1, 1930, are listed hereunder:

Higher Radiator
Longer Hood
New Instrument Panel
Color on Radiator Shell
New Bumpers
New Mouldings
Larger Fenders
Slanting Windshield
New Head Lamps
New Hub Caps
Larger Tires
New Steering Wheel

These are only a few of the improvements. Visit our dealer's at any convenient time for an inspection of Today's Ford, and perhaps for a demonstration also.

Authorized Dealer:

Bill Motors, Fed. Inc., U. S. A.

Corner of Avenue Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, EXPORTS, INC., SHANGHAI